

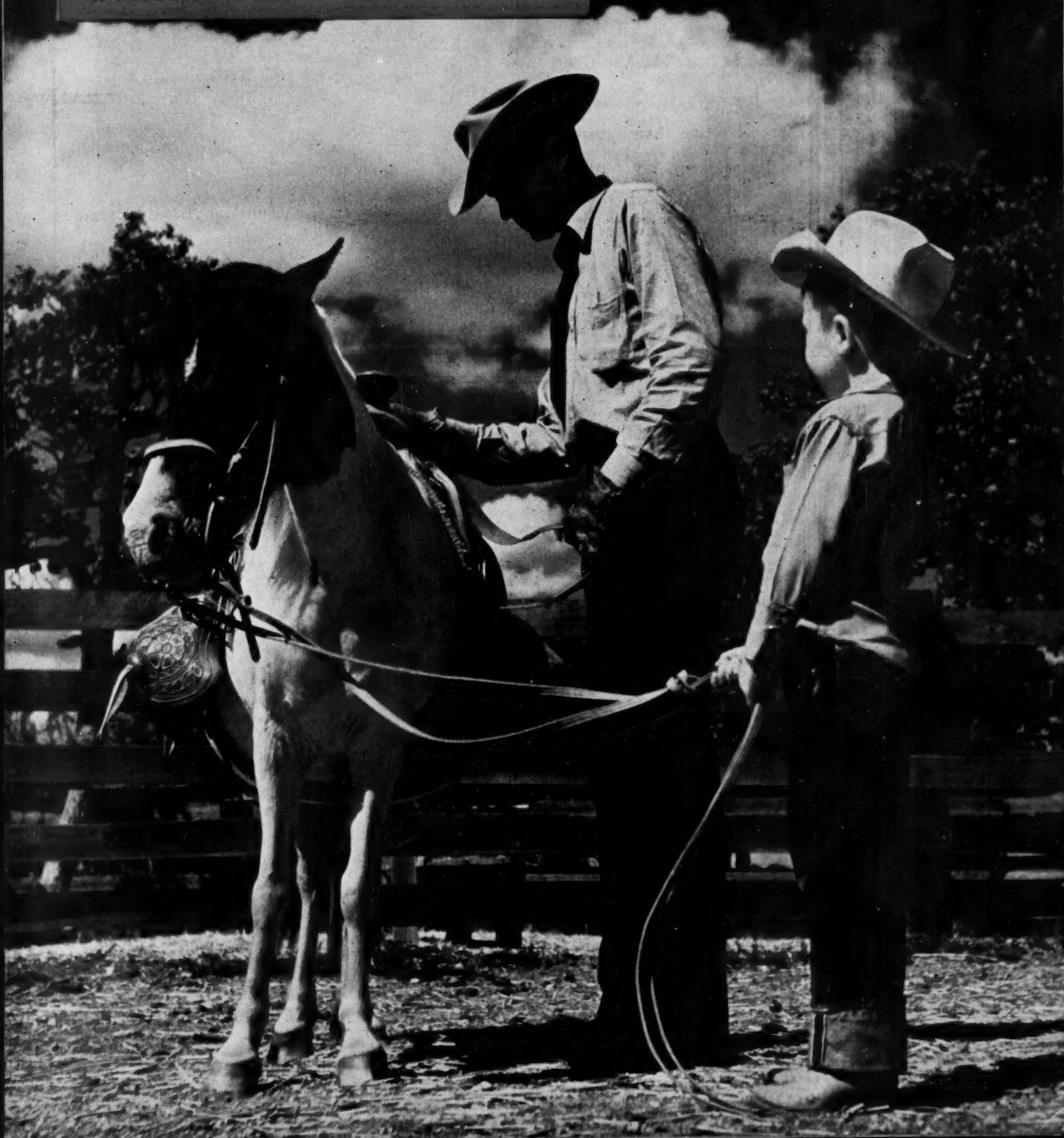
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill  
**PRESS**

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

APRIL 10, 1954



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING  
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

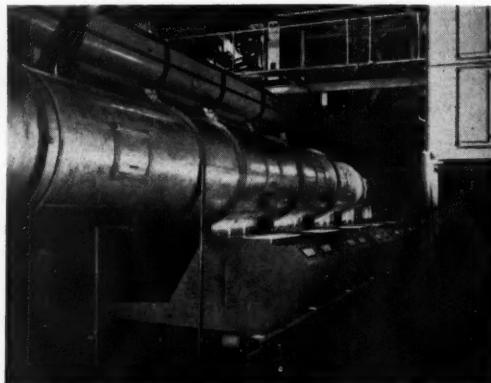


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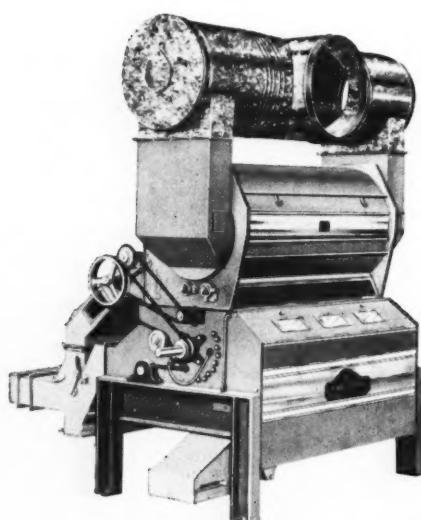
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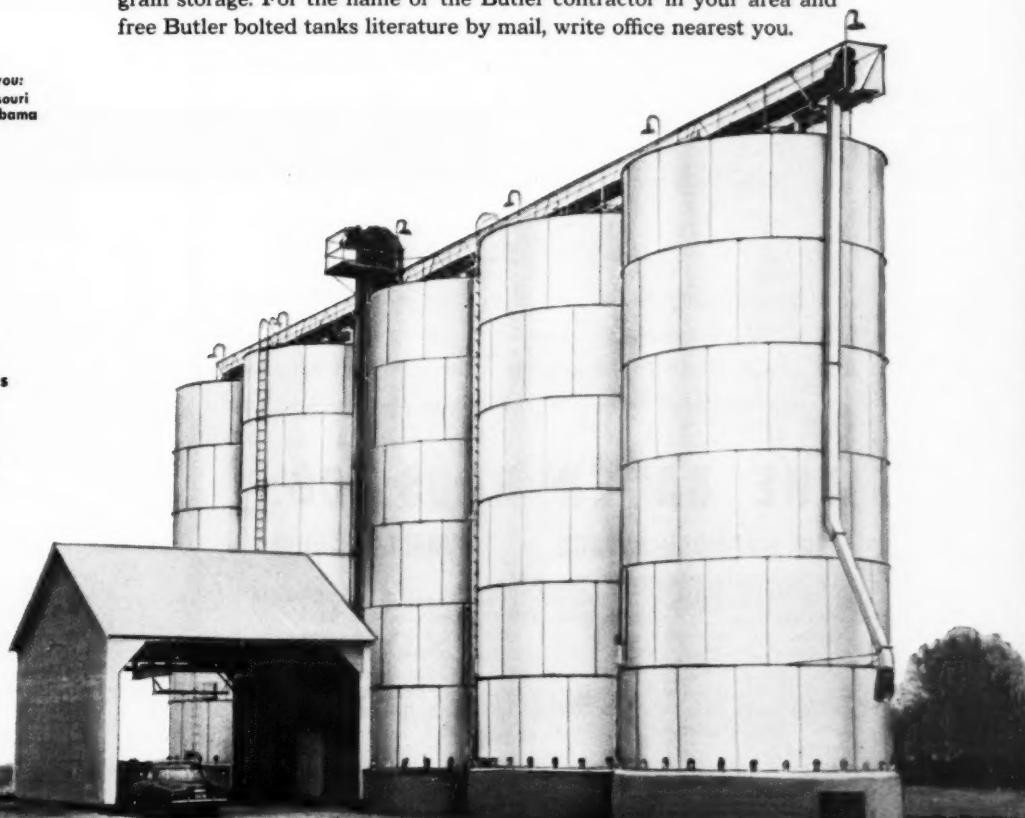
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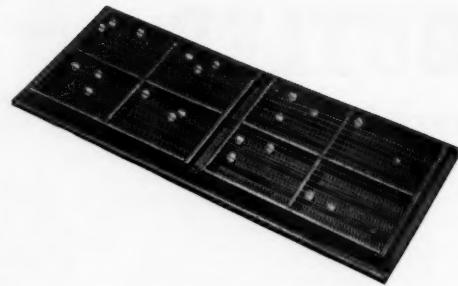
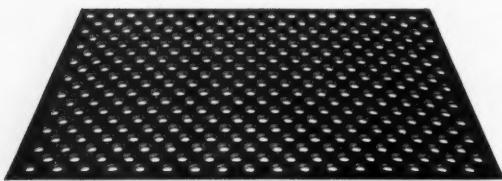
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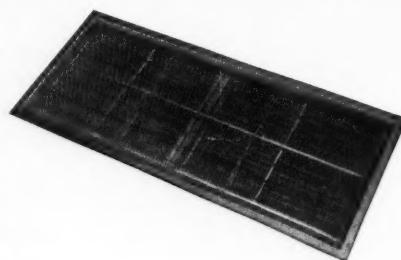
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Screening is the first treatment given seeds in Bauer Cottonseed Cleaners. Model 199 is equipped with two shaker trays, each using standard size, interchangeable sash. Model 299 has four.

After being screened, the seeds are buffeted and aspirated to remove the remaining debris. At the same time, the black seeds and loose meats are salvaged while the grey seeds emerge with lint as clean as can be.

Model 199 is built in 36-in. and 60-in. widths. The new No. 299 is a 60-in. machine only. Capacity varies according to the original condition of the seed.

For complete information, ask for literature. Do it now while the subject is on your mind.



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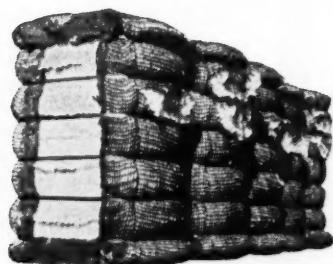
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**...the ginner's favorite**



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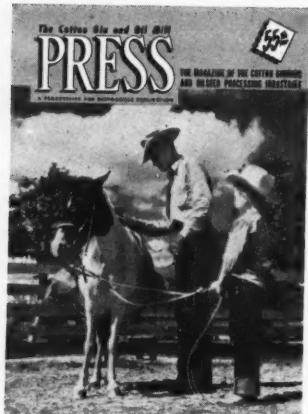
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**COTTON TIES  
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**Atlantic Steel Company**

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



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THE COTTON GIN AND  
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**A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION**

★ ON OUR COVER:

The youngster shown on the cover of this issue is learning one of the first and most important lessons in riding. Saddling a horse properly is a fine art, necessary for the comfort and efficiency of both the rider and the animal. The lesson the boy is learning may not be too essential right now, for the short pony ride he's going to take; but it will stay with him when he grows up to be a cowboy, as the boots and hat plainly show he intends to do.

*Photograph by John Jeter*

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PLANT AT 3116 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS 21, TEXAS



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A	Res. Oil %	0.62	0.3

MILL	Commodity	Cottonseed	Peanuts
B	Tons/Day	180	115
B	Res. Oil %	0.45	0.53

MILL	Commodity	Soybeans	Flax
C	Tons/Day	100	100
C	Res. Oil %	0.7	0.5

MILL	Commodity	Cottonseed	Peanuts	Soybeans
D	Tons/Day	180	115	92
D	Res. Oil %	0.47	0.51	0.61

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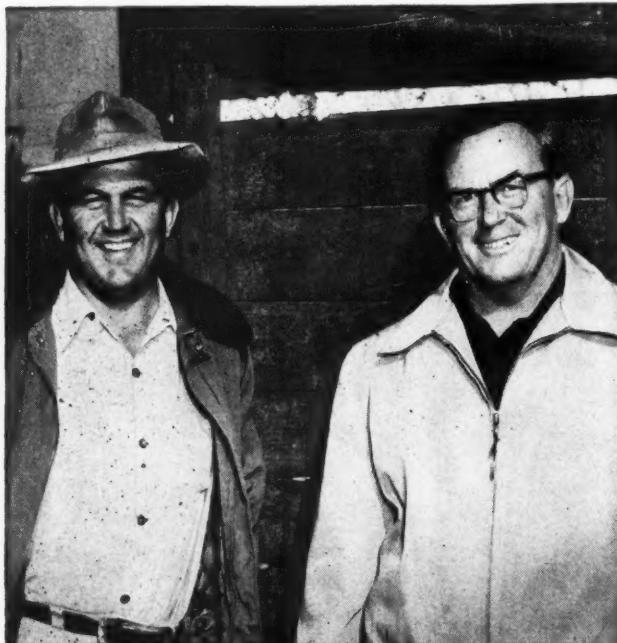
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Harvey Rodgers (left) and his brother Ferd Rodgers had 300 acres in cotton last year on their farm at Lyon, Mississippi. They protected their crop from early season on through late boll weevil and bollworm attacks with toxaphene. With such good results, they plan to rely on toxaphene again in 1954.



Joe McCaughan manages a 550-acre cotton plantation near Sherard, Mississippi. He used toxaphene as his main insecticide almost all season long. Joe also uses toxaphene in spring and fall to protect wheat and barley from worm infestations.

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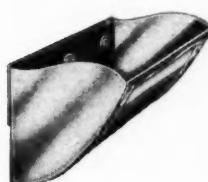
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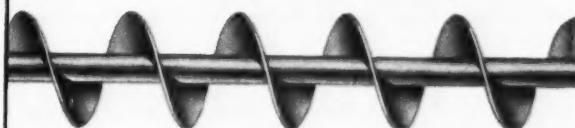


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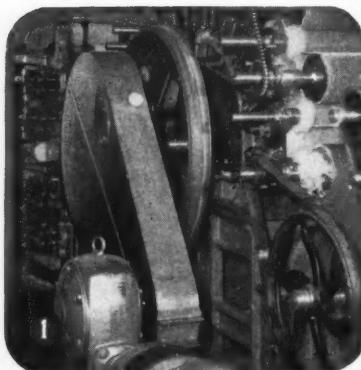
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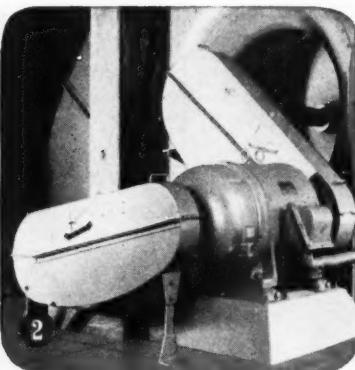
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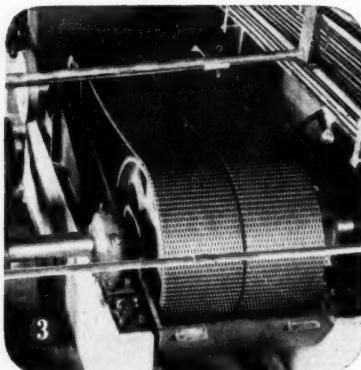
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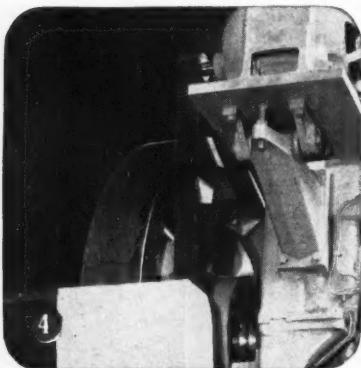
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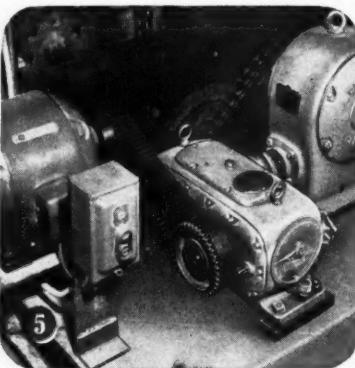
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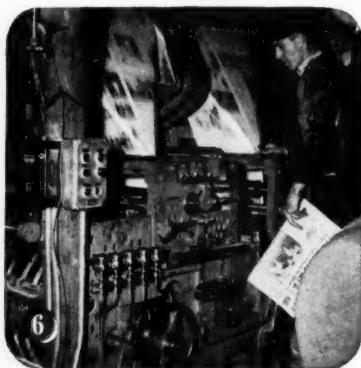
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# The Need for Agricultural Research In the South and Southwest

By C. H. FISHER and R. M. PERSELL

Respectively, Chief, and Chemical Engineer, Southern Utilization  
Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service,  
U.S. Department of Agriculture<sup>1</sup>

THE NEED for new knowledge and improved practices in agriculture and related activities that provide food, clothing and shelter for the world's 2.5 billion population, is becoming more and more acute. In the last 20 years, the world's food production edged up a scant 5 percent. Its population, however, jumped at least 25 percent. A different situation prevails in the U.S. where, in the same period, the population increased 18 percent and food production rocketed 50 percent.

Agriculture not only provides food but it also contributes substantially to our general prosperity and well-being. It is generally recognized that we cannot have a sound over-all economy in the U.S. without a prosperous agriculture. Farming has a greater bearing on the total economy in the South than elsewhere in the U.S. In the country as a whole, agriculture accounts for about 7 percent of the income derived from private enterprise, whereas in the South the ratio is nearer 10 percent.

## Great Expectations

If history has any significance for the future, we can approach the subject of research with full optimism and with great expectations. Research has made it possible for the U.S. to have an economy that is a paradise compared with most of the world. Largely because of research, our standard of living is four times as good today as in 1900. If long-term trends continue, we can expect to be twice as well off in 20 or 25 years as we are now. Our standard of living is three times as high as the Englishman's, six times that of the Italian's, 11 times the Turk's, 18 times the Peruvian's and 40 times that of the Indonesian. Most of the world's population is crowded between the Peruvian and Indonesian points on this scale. In the past 15 years the gap between real income in America and that in other parts of the world has widened.

It is necessary to go back only a few years to obtain a fuller appreciation of the miracles wrought by science and the willingness of industry and the American people to accept and use new developments. In 1938 there was no production of nylon and similar man-made fibers, no television industry, and in the U.S. no synthetic-rubber industry. No one knew how to split the atom; there

was no jet aircraft, guided missile, U.S. helicopter, electronic digital computer or cloud seeding. Medicine was still without antibiotics or cortisone, and agriculture was still without DDT and other equally potent insecticides. Who would have predicted a decade or so ago that a world war would be ended by a single bomb capable of destroying a whole city, dropped from a plane capable of flying around the world? That a few years later man would fly more than twice the speed of sound? That you would sit in your living room in Waco or Houston or San Francisco and watch the World Series? With so many miracles within a short period, the probability that other "miracles" will be produced within the next few decades must be admitted. This is not to say, however, that each individual research project—or even each individual laboratory—will come forth with earth-shaking developments. But it can be assumed with confidence that the total effort in research laboratories all over the world will continue to bring spectacular advances and new things that will add to our good health, comfort, pleasure and leisure.

Research can do more than provide physical goods and conveniences. It also can effect, or facilitate, deep-seated and important changes in the character of societies and in society's unit, man himself. Man and his institutions are dynamic, not static. They are born; they go through a productive growth period; they cease to exist. While we might not be able to change this fundamental pattern, through research, we can enrich and prolong the period of growth. The South is now enjoying a period of growth and increasing productivity unparalleled in its entire history. Research will give us the knowledge needed to extend and improve this growth period.

Research has benefited man in an intimate and personal manner. The important qualities of well-being and level of individual productivity and contentment are influenced by the quality and kind as well as quantity of food. Through research we have found that specific dietary deficiencies caused human scourges such as beri-beri, infantile scurvy, rickets, and pellagra. In 1900 our life expectancy was 47 years; today it is 68. Furthermore, we have actually grown two inches in height. Through further research to extend knowledge of vitality at every stage of life, we can increase our efficiency and lengthen still further our life expectancy. Well-fed and well-nourished, we can face the problems of the world with greater confidence and effectiveness.

Both the material and the cultural potentialities of research have been portrayed recently by George R. Harrison, dean of the school of science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology: "There is at present no visible limit to the wealth level we can attain, provided we keep our balance on the path we are now travelling. Though all are interconnected, to a considerable degree our politics are determined by economics, our economics by our industry, our industry by our technology, our technology by our science." In the same vein, Henry B. DuPont has said: "Technology is the leverage which we can apply to improve individual output per unit of effort. Archimedes once remarked that if he had a lever long enough he could move the world. In technology we have a lever that is moving the world every day, lifting it toward new heights of utility and abundance. It is helping to lift us also toward new goals in the field of the humanities; toward new standards of educational and cultural well-being. As we approach a solution to the ancient problems of hunger and crushing toil, we move in the direction of this noblest human achievement."

## Research Has Become Big Business

Although research has been a major endeavor for only the last 50 years of the two million years or so of man's existence—equivalent to one year in about 40,000—it has grown rapidly, caused fantastic changes, and become big business. From being the pleasant avocation of a few seekers of knowledge, usually in universities, research has grown rapidly to the stage that it is recognized as being a major influence in industrial development and influential in national and international affairs.

Industry, famous for its support of profit-producing activities, has displayed greatest enthusiasm and confidence in research by investing heavily in it. Twenty years ago, industrial research in the U.S. operated at the \$100 million per year level and employed 27,000 persons; Today, industry conducts research at a \$2.5 billion annual rate and employs about 230,000 persons in its laboratories. This represents a 1,000 percent increase in real value. If industrial research continues to grow at the same rate for 20 years, it will be a \$25 billion industry per year in 1973. It has been predicted that the funds to be invested in industrial research 20 or 25 years from now will be 2 to 2.67 percent of our then national income (\$450 billion) or \$9 to \$12 billion per year. For an activity that is

<sup>1</sup>Material from this paper was presented by one of the authors, C. H. Fisher, at the 27th annual meeting of Texas Agricultural Workers' Association, Jan. 8-9, 1954, at Waco, Texas. Both authors are with the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, one of the laboratories of USDA's Southern Utilization Research Branch.

only about 50 years old, this represents truly amazing growth.

#### Agriculture Receives Less Than Its Share

The story of agricultural research and research in the South is different from that of industrial research. Although the South is being rapidly industrialized (already possessing 33 percent of the chemical industry, 90 percent of the synthetic rubber industry, nearly 80 percent of rayon and acetate production and virtually all the production of new synthetic fibers) and is expanding research at a rate higher than that of any other section of the country, much additional progress must be made before the South will be doing research commensurate in volume with its share of the nation's industry, agriculture and population.

The volume of industrial research exceeds that of agricultural research al-

most 10-fold. It is estimated that industry and government invested about \$140 million and \$107 million respectively in agricultural research of various types in 1952; the total of \$247 million was about 0.09 percent of the national income. These figures may be compared with the approximately \$2.3 billion—about 0.8 percent of the national income—spent on non-agricultural industrial research.

Many of the progressive industries spend 2 to 7 percent of their sales on research. If only 2 percent of the \$65 to \$80 billion spent on food and food products were invested in agricultural research, such research would be increased from about \$250 million to \$1.5 billion, a six-fold increase.

The vast difference between the efforts placed on industrial and agricultural research may be illustrated further by reference to investigations on cotton and synthetic fibers. It has been

estimated that the total spent on cotton research by all agencies combined—private, federal and state—is about \$11 or \$12 million. Even though cotton production is about four times that of synthetic fibers, four times as much research, about \$50 million worth, is done on the synthetic fibers. One company alone is reported to be investing \$15 million per year on synthetic fiber research. Hence the research ratio against cotton, pound for pound, is at least 16 to 1.

The practice of investing relatively little money in agricultural research is not compatible with: Food, a multi-billion dollar industry, is generally more important than industrial products; a prosperous agriculture is essential to the economic health of the nation as a whole; agriculture is of critical importance to national security and our way of life; the efforts thus far devoted to agricultural research have paid handsome dividends; and the world as a whole, already underfed, is experiencing more and more difficulty in growing adequate food.

#### The Environment Is Favorable For More Research

Having excellent and bountiful facilities for producing, storing, transporting, advertising and marketing the good things of life—as well as high capacity to consume—we are in a splendid position not only to do more research but also to produce and enjoy its fruits. We have just experienced the greatest business year on record. With only 7 percent of the world's population, the U.S. turned out 65 percent of the world's manufactured goods. In 1953, the gross national product reached a new peak of \$368 billion, up 5 percent from 1952. With the best pay in history (average factory wage of \$71 per week without overtime), Americans spent a record \$230 billion at retail. Americans bought more food last year (more than \$60 billion worth) than ever before. Per capita, they ate more than their average weight in meat alone—151 pounds, vs. 144 pounds in 1952.

The nation in recent years has repeatedly shown that it will accept new products and quickly produce them. The young television industry is one example. Americans purchased 7 million sets in 1953 and 6 million in 1952—so many, in fact, that TV sets outnumber telephones in six U.S. cities, and even outnumber bathtubs in one.

Americans have demonstrated also that they will buy new products based on agriculture. Penicillin, made commercially feasible by work at the USDA Northern Regional Research Laboratory in Peoria, Ill., was quickly adopted and made available for widespread use. In a few years, the volume of penicillin, dollar-wise, reached \$200 million per year. Frozen citrus concentrates, developed in cooperative work by the Florida Citrus Commission and the USDA Citrus Products Experiment Station at Winter Haven, Fla., also were adopted readily. Not only did this lead in a few years to the manufacture of concentrates having annual value of more than \$150 million, but it also had tremendous impact on production. In 1946-47 Florida citrus growers had difficulty in selling their production of 53.7 million boxes of oranges. Because of widespread acceptance of frozen concentrates, production of oranges in Florida reached 72.2 million boxes in 1952-53 under favorable

(Continued on Page 48)

# Now IS THE TIME TO LOOK AHEAD

PLAN FOR GOOD PLANTING—  
GOOD GINNING—GOOD BAGGING!



HINDOO  
2 POUND OPENWEAVE  
HINDOO  
IS THE "BUY" WORD  
*for Bagging*  
21 POUNDS TARE

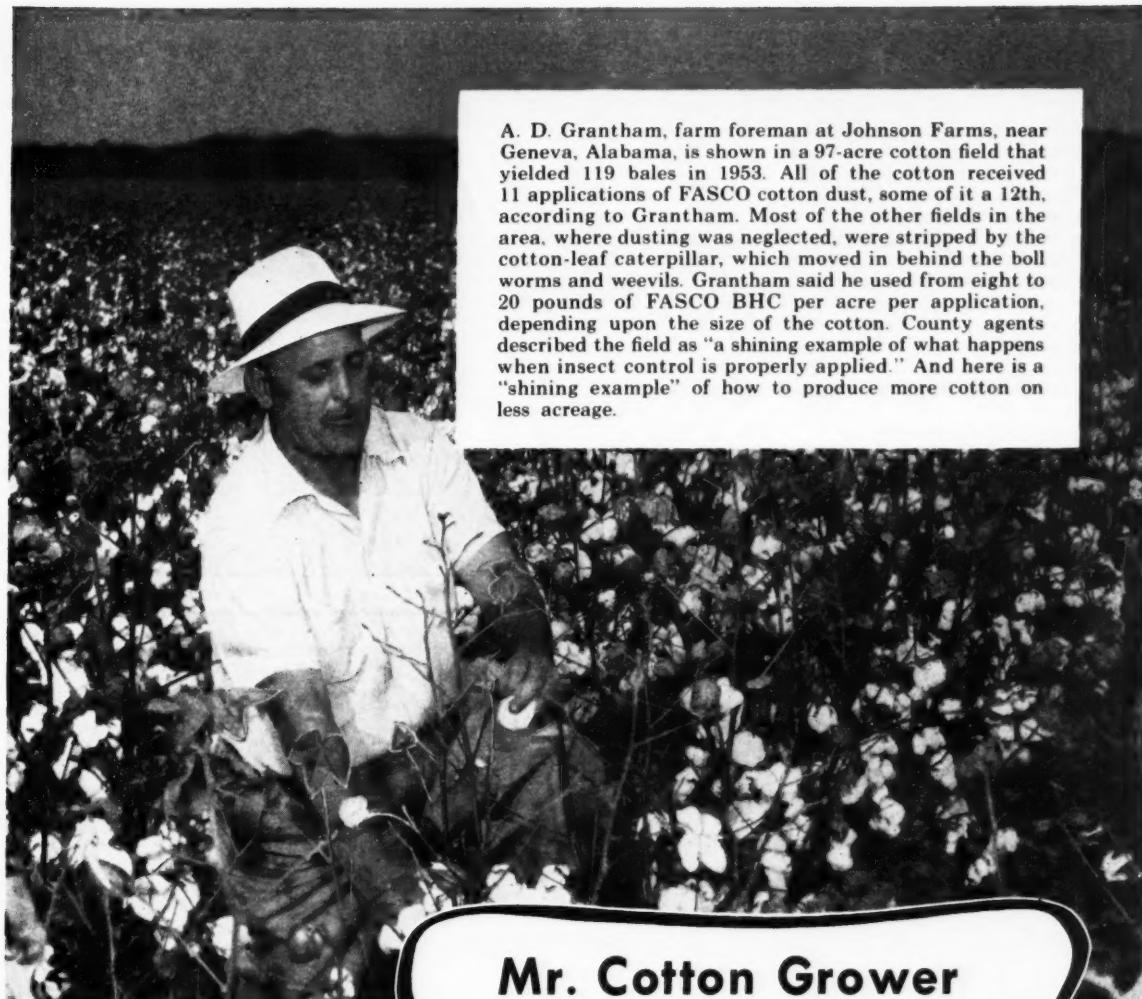
When you tell  
your oil mill, "Get me  
HINDOO," your worries  
are over. You are sure  
to get the best protec-  
tion for your cotton.

Make planting time  
your planning time for  
bagging. Use HINDOO,  
the best buy in bagging.

**Ludlow**

MANUFACTURING & SALES CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN. ATLANTA, GA. GULFPORT, MISS. GALVESTON, TEXAS  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. BOSTON, MASS.



A. D. Grantham, farm foreman at Johnson Farms, near Geneva, Alabama, is shown in a 97-acre cotton field that yielded 119 bales in 1953. All of the cotton received 11 applications of FASCO cotton dust, some of it a 12th, according to Grantham. Most of the other fields in the area, where dusting was neglected, were stripped by the cotton-leaf caterpillar, which moved in behind the boll worms and weevils. Grantham said he used from eight to 20 pounds of FASCO BHC per acre per application, depending upon the size of the cotton. County agents described the field as "a shining example of what happens when insect control is properly applied." And here is a "shining example" of how to produce more cotton on less acreage.

### Mr. Cotton Grower

You'll Find It Pays To Use **FASCO**  
**Cotton Dusts and Sprays**

Ask your dealer for

**FASCO**

Heptachlor  
Parathion  
Toxaphene  
BHC-DDT  
Aldrin  
Dieldrin  
Sulphur  
Calcium Arsenate  
All Formulations—  
Dusts and Sprays

The cotton pests are coming again this season—the boll weevil, boll worms, thrips, aphids, leafworms, flea hoppers, red spiders, and a host of other enemies.

Your best ammunition against these costly enemies is FASCO quick-action pesticides. FASCO's quality "poison" dusts and sprays embody the old and the new of the most powerful insecticides known to modern science. Easy to apply, economical to use, quick to act.

## FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY COMPANY

DIVISION OF



WILSON & TOOMER FERTILIZER COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES: JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

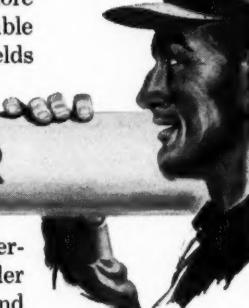


For greater yields and profits . . . even during normal seasons, Mathieson portable irrigation systems have proved their value in terms of bigger crops and better quality by providing supplementary moisture at critical growth periods. By maintaining optimum moisture levels in the soil, plant nutrients are more readily assimilated to assure a more productive and profitable maturity. Additional moisture *at the right time* can increase yields up to 25% even in so-called "normal" years.



**MATHIESON**

## PORTABLE SPRINKLER



For greater drought protection . . . your investment in seed, fertilizers, and labor is best insured with a Mathieson sprinkler irrigation system. By providing needed moisture to crops and pastures, the disastrous effects of a dry spell or drought can be largely overcome.



## IRRIGATION SYSTEMS



Mathieson portable aluminum irrigation systems are flexible to adapt easily to varied farm and crop requirements; they are light in weight to facilitate moving and give you maximum coverage at minimum cost. See your local Mathieson irrigation dealer . . . he can give you complete information and help you plan the supplementary irrigation system best suited to your particular needs.



**MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION**  
Mathieson Agricultural Chemicals Division  
Little Rock, Arkansas



2115

*In Phoenix, April 13-14*

## Western Producers Announce Plans

■ CONFERENCE chairman is Cecil H. Collerette. Discussions to cover defoliation and control of insects, weeds and diseases.

The program for the third annual Western Cotton Production Conference has been announced by E. S. McSweeny, executive director of the Arizona Cotton Growers' Association. The conference will be held April 13-14 at Hotel Westward Ho in Phoenix.

Defoliation, insect control, weed control and disease control will be on the agenda. Farmers, representatives of the chemical industry, vocational agriculture workers, land grant college representatives, agricultural aerial applicators, USDA representatives and cotton industry leaders are expected.

Conference chairman is Cecil H. Collerette, Casa Grande, Ariz., president of Five States Cotton Growers' Association. Meeting sponsors are the Arizona Cotton Growers' Association, the five states organization and the National Cotton Council.

Full program is as follows:

Tuesday morning, April 13—Registration, opening remarks by Cecil Collerette; address of welcome, J. Clyde Wilson, Buckeye, president, Arizona Cotton

Growers' Association; presiding over morning sessions, George W. Spence, president, El Paso Cotton Growers' Association; The Cotton Disease Situation in the West, P. J. Leyendecker, project leader, New Mexico Extension Service, State College.

Symposium, Recognizing and Controlling Major Cotton Diseases in the West. J. T. Presley, USDA pathologist, Beltsville, Md., will be moderator. Seedling Diseases, I. J. Shields, pathologist, Arizona Extension Service. Verticillium Wilt, P. J. Leyendecker, project leader, New Mexico Extension Service. Root Knot, H. W. Reynolds, nematologist, U.S. Cotton Field Station, Sacaton, Ariz. Root Rot and Bacterial Blight, R. B. Streets, pathologist, University of Arizona.

Breeding for Disease Resistance, George J. Harrison, California Cotton Planting Seed Distributors. Chemicals for Cotton Disease Control, Gordon A. Brandes, Rohm and Haas Corp.

Tuesday afternoon—J. Russell Kennedy, general manager, Calcot, Ltd., presiding. Soil Fertility Problems in the Western Cotton Producing States, Bert Krantz, soil scientist, U.S. Field Station. The Future of Chemicals for Weed Control in Cotton, W. B. Ennis, agronomist, State College, Miss. Producer Problems in Controlling Weeds, W. B. Camp, Jr., Calolina Farms Gin, Bakersfield, Calif.

Symposium, Needs and Accomplishments in Chemical Weed Control. W. A. Harvey, weed specialist, California Extension Service, will be the moderator and will represent California in the discussion. Representing Arizona will be Fred Arle, USDA agronomist; New

Mexico, J. Wayne Whitworth, agronomist, New Mexico Experiment Station; and Texas, Paul J. Lyerly, superintendent, Texas Experiment Substation, Ysleta.

Agricultural Engineering Phases of Weed Control, Herbert P. Miller, agricultural engineer, U.S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter, Calif.

Wednesday morning, April 14—Mitchell Landers, New Mexico Farm Bureau, presiding. Role of Beneficial Insects in Cotton Insect Control, Robert van den Bosch, California Experiment Station.

Panel discussion, Factors Affecting Cotton Bollworm and Its Control. Representing Texas will be J. C. Gaines, head, entomology department, Texas A. & M. College; representing New Mexico, E. J. O'Neal, entomologist, Agricultural Products Co.; Arizona, W. A. Stevenson, entomologist, Agricultural Research Service, USDA; California, G. L. Smith, associate entomologist, California Experiment Station.

Highlights of Research in the West, 1953, H. T. Reynolds, assistant entomologist, California Experiment Station. Relation of Agricultural Chemicals to Public Health, W. J. Hayes, chief, toxicology section, U.S. Public Health Service.

Panel discussion, Major Insect Problems and Recommendations for Control. Representing California will be J. E. Swift, entomologist, California Extension Service. He will also moderate the panel. Representing Arizona will be J. N. Roney, entomologist, Arizona Extension Service; New Mexico, R. C. Dobson, en-

(Continued on Page 44)

# GIN FIRES STOPPED!

**ERIEZ PERMANENT MAGNETS PULL FIRE-CAUSING TRAMP IRON FROM GINNING OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COTTON BELT**



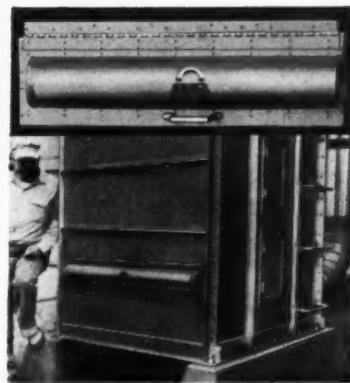
### Performance Records Prove Eriez Effectiveness

"Two Eriez Tower Drier Magnets caught 300 pounds of tramp iron!" reports Ralph Pye, Manager of the Brownsville Co-operative Gin, Brownsville, Texas. "We had no fires in the 1952-53 season and we know our Eriez Magnets stopped several." Reports after report from cotton centers across the country confirm the story. Eriez Permanent Magnets are pulling tons of dangerous tramp iron from cotton processing at

gins preventing fires, saving damage to saws, stopping production shut-downs and lowering insurance premium rates.

### Tower Drier Magnets

The Tower Drier Magnet used by the Brownsville Cooperative Gin is only one of several Eriez Permanent Magnetic installations tailored to meet the needs of the cotton ginning industry. The Tower Drier Magnet is available in three strengths to fit any Tower Drier. Sturdy hinge allows magnet to be swung open for cleaning of tramp iron. Magnetic strength is concentrated where it will work best.



### Eriez "Gin-Protection" Magnets

Eriez Magnets are made of new ALNICO V casting...completely non-electric...no wiring...no batteries...first cost is the last! Magnetic power cannot fail...will last forever. Fast installation on new or existing equipment. **ERIEZ MAGNETIC SEPARATORS** are approved equipment by 22 leading fire prevention and insurance associations.

**ERIEZ**

There Is An Eriez Magnet To Fit Your Need. Write For Bulletin!

### ERIEZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY

78D2 Magnet Drive, Erie, Pa.

Please send me your free bulletin on magnets for the cotton ginning industry.

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**SALES OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE COTTON BELT**  
Capstick & Company, St. Louis, Missouri; C. W. Dean & Associates, Memphis, Tennessee; Hersey-Thomas Company, Greenville, South Carolina; Glenn W. King Company, Houston, Texas; Power-Mac, Inc., San Francisco, California; C. D. Sutton & Associates, Los Angeles, California; VeeEss Engineering Company, Phoenix, Arizona; L. P. Zumstein, Port Orange, Florida.

## As viewed from The "PRESS" Box

### • Ginning in Greek

GREEK ginners may soon be reading the 1953 Cotton Ginners' Handbook in their native tongue. Mississippi's Delta Council has received a request for permission to translate the book into Greek from Demetre J. Petrides of Athens.

The 1953 Cotton Ginners' Handbook was distributed by the Delta Council and the Mississippi Agricultural Extension Service and was an outgrowth of the annual Delta Gin Owners' and Operators' Short Course. Its information was compiled by Tom J. Johnston, Extension cotton gin specialist at Stoneville, from material furnished by Charles A. Bennett, Leo Gerdes, Charles Merkel and Vernon Moore of the Stoneville cotton ginning laboratory, and by manufacturers of cotton ginning machinery.

The booklet was printed in 1953 by the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association.

### • Oilseeds in Arizona

CASTOR BEANS offer the best immediate promise for Arizona growers as an oilseed crop for lost cotton acreage, says the monthly news digest published by the Valley National Bank, Phoenix, Ariz. In a brief summary of facts about major oilseeds, the news digest points out that sesame seed is not considered

ready yet for large-scale production because non-shattering varieties are not available in quantity. Facts about flax and soybeans also are given.

Arizona castor bean yields improved last year, the bank points out, ranging from 1,100 to 1,700 pounds per acre; but good returns appear to be more dependent upon harvesting efficiency than growing conditions.

### • Get Cotton Planted

GINNERS and crushers are urged, again, to do everything possible to see that cotton acreage that will not be planted by one farmer is released so some other farmer can use this acreage allotment. The deadline for release of unwanted acres is different in different states; ginners and crushers should work with county committees to see that each farmer knows the date for his area and releases any unplanted acreage before that date.

Wise use of acreage allotments was urged in a recent issue of the Atlanta Journal. In the Letter to the Editors column, J. E. Moses, secretary of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, wrote (in part) as follows:

"Every Georgia farmer receiving a cotton acreage allotment for 1954 is obligated to either plant it or release it back to his county CSA committee for

re-assignment where it will be planted. . . . The farmer who either plants his allotment or surrenders it to others who will plant it, is acting in the interest of his community, while he who simply ignores his allotment and permits the acreage offered to him to be lost, is committing an act of disservice . . . ."

### • More on X-Disease

MORE EVIDENCE that X-disease can result from greasing equipment with grease containing chlorinated naphthalene is furnished by controlled experiments conducted at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg. In the study two lots of pellet feeds were made. One lot was made with the pellet mill greased with a lubricant that did not contain the naphthalenes. The second lot was made with a lubricant containing chlorinated naphthalenes. Calves fed the first lot did not develop symptoms of X-disease. Calves fed the second lot of pellets did develop the disease.

### • 7,141 Active Gins

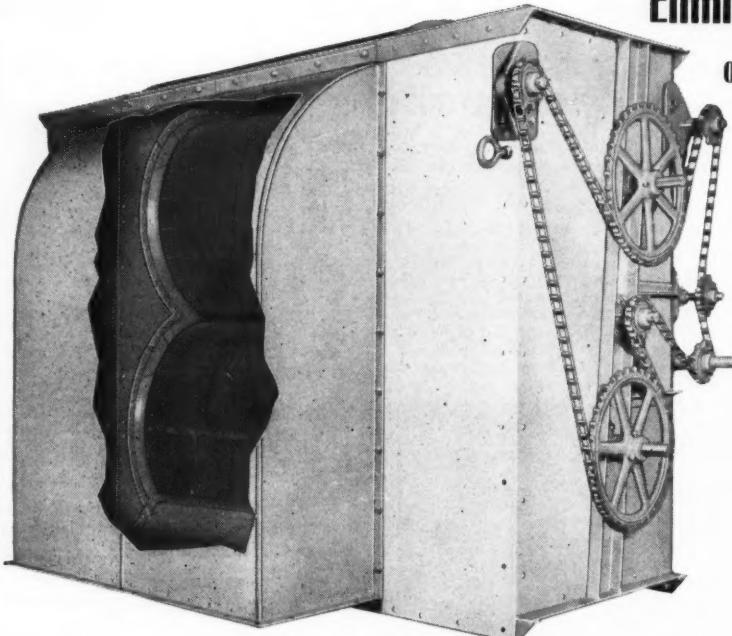
THE NUMBER of gins operated during the 1953-54 season is reported as 7,141. Bureau of Census says that this number compares with 7,367 gins that were active during the previous season and the 7,653 that ginned cotton from the 1951 crop.

### • It's Butter—He Thinks

BUTTER is served at the White House. That is, the Secretary of Agriculture thinks it's butter. Asked at a news conference what spread was served on the President's table, the man who has 350

## Eliminate "Big-Ended" Bales

Old, Worn-out Condensers Are the Culprits!



The CEN - TENNIAL DOUBLE DRUM CONDENSER produces a smooth, uniform bat on both sides, by using two drums turning toward the center. This important feature also improves the appearance of the sample.

Two drums give greater screen surface for depositing lint and discharging air.

Now equipped with RC-80 Steel Roller Chain and Steel Sprockets.

Write for Bulletin No. 48-COND

# CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS

COLUMBUS, GA.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

million pounds of surplus butter in warehouses joined in the laughter. Secretary Benson then replied, "I felt sure I was eating butter," when a guest at the White House.

### • Delta Bale for DAR

A BALE of Delta cotton will be given as a door prize on April 19 at a Mississippi Plantation Party during the annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Hotel Statler in Washington. The bale has been donated by the Delta Council Bale Identification Association. It will be displayed along with real cotton stalks, picked seed cotton and other cotton props.

### • Farm Prices Decline

THE DECLINE in average prices of farm products continued between February and March. USDA reports that the farm price index on March 15 was eight-tenths of one percent lower than a month earlier. The mid-March level was 2.96 percent below that of a year ago and about 16 percent below the peak reached in February 1951.

### • Oaks Are Dangerous

DROUGHT conditions create danger of livestock getting poisoned from eating new growth of black jack and post oak buds, leaves and shoots, warns Okla-

homa Extension Service. Livestock owners are cautioned to remove stock from the source of trouble and to give them supplemental feed. Animals should not graze oak pastures until there is sufficient grass to feed the animals. Under normal rainfall conditions livestock eat enough grass to dilute the poison contained in the small amount of oak growth they eat; but during dry weather grass is scarce but oaks will make new growth.

### • New Butter Standards

NEW STANDARDS for grading butter became effective Aug. 1. They differ from the old grades, which had been in effect since 1943, chiefly in discontinuing the use of Cooking Grade. USDA says that the standards will improve the grading service on butter.

### • Plants Make Ceilings

PLANTS can be so well adapted and vigorous—yet so low in value—that they put a ceiling on productivity, USDA points out. Centipede grass is cited as an example. Introduced in South Georgia 20 years ago, centipede grass soon drove out all other species of grass in fields where it was planted. But it made such poor forage that cattle actually lost weight while grazing it. Research is under way at Georgia Coastal Plain Station, Tifton, on ways to eradicate centipede grass.

## • Plans Made for Oil Mill Short Course

PLANS for the Oil Mill Operators' Short Course to be held July 6-7-8 at Texas A. & M. College were discussed at a meeting of representatives from the sponsoring organizations April 1 at College Station.

Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association was represented by H. E. Wilson, Wharton; B. B. Hulsey, Dallas; J. W. Howell, Jr., Bryan; Roy Mack, Lubbock; C. C. Harlan, Paris; B. W. Beckham, Jr., Robstown; and Paul Lemm, Jr., Brenham, all members of the college relations committee; President Howard Fox, Hearne; and Secretary Jack Whetstone, Dallas.

M. C. Verdery, Houston; C. W. Rankin, Brenham; and Pete Reeves, Sweetwater, represented the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, along with H. E. Wilson, who is secretary of the group.

J. D. Lindsay, A. Cecil Wamble and A. W. Melchoir were the representatives of Texas A. & M. at the conference.

## Alabama, Georgia Crushers Name Meeting Chairmen

Committee chairmen have been named for the joint meeting of the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association. The convention will be held at General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savannah, Ga., May 31-June 1.

Committee chairmen are as follows: program, W. P. Lanier, Atlanta, and F. W. Hurston, Cullman, Ala.; registration, H. L. Richey, Cordele, Ga., and H. E. Jeffery, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; entertainment, J. E. Caldwell, Madison, Ga., and J. H. Bryson, Dothan, Ala.; trophy, R. M. Sims, Atlanta, and J. M. Sewell, Montgomery; golf, Homer G. Ray, Jr., Moultrie, Ga., and Jack M. Kidd, Birmingham; resolutions, J. P. George, Macon, Ga., and W. T. Graham, Talladega, Ala.; ladies entertainment, Mrs. D. H. Cameron, Atlanta, and Mrs. J. T. Murphy, Pensacola, Fla.

J. E. Moses, secretary of the Georgia group, reminds members that hotel reservations should be made early.

## Castor Bean Equipment Offered for Sale

Dallas commodity stabilization service is offering to sell at a fixed price castor bean hulling units, machinery and equipment now located in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arkansas.

Machinery will be sold on a "first-come, first served" basis, C. H. Moseley, director, announced.

Offers will be considered through April 26. All are on an "as is, where is" basis.

Up for sale are permanent and semi-permanent hulling units, portable field-side units, stripper harvesters, self-propelled clipper combines and miscellaneous machinery and equipment. The sale started April 5.

Quonsets and other buildings will not be sold, Moseley said.

Castor bean machinery was acquired under a program which USDA carried on at the request of the Defense Department. Purpose of the program was to produce strategic material for defense needs.



CG&OMPRESS Photo.

### At Cotton Production Meeting Held March 20

C. B. SPENCER of Dallas, right, agricultural director of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has taken an active part in arranging the three cotton-production meetings being held at East Texas State Teachers College at Commerce (CG&OMPRESS, March 27, p. 32). Shown with Spencer at the second meeting, held March 20, are Dr. J. Cullen Sowers, left, dean of the College, and Dr. Webb Jones, head of the department of agricultural education at the College. The meetings are being held to provide North and East Texas teachers of vocational agriculture with the latest information on cotton production. The first of the three meetings was held March 13. Date of the final meeting is May 8.

## *In Cotton Belt States*

### Drouth Situation Still Critical

■ FARM OFFICIALS comment on effects of prolonged dry weather in their states.

March ended with drouth still dominating the situation throughout the Southwest and in a number of nearby cotton growing states. Lack of moisture is delaying cotton planting in south central Texas, and winds and blowing sand

have damaged non-irrigated cotton, and to some extent irrigated cotton, in the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

Believing that their views would be of interest to readers, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press asked state commissioners of agriculture to summarize the situation in their states. The comments that have been received follow:

#### Oklahoma

President Harold Hutton of the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture, said, "We have recently had some rain in Oklahoma but it has not been widespread and has probably covered no more than half the state.

"I suspect that our moisture situation is no better today than it was a year ago, particularly since no area in Ok-

lahoma has any amount of subsoil moisture. Even where the late rains have fallen, we could be in pretty bad condition within two or three weeks if we do not have some more.

"The western half of the state and the northeastern part of the state are short of stock water and many cattlemen have had to dispose of their entire herds. From 15 percent to 30 percent of the native grass in western Oklahoma is dead and pastures will need to be stocked lightly this coming summer even if we have a normal amount of moisture. There has been some blowing in the extreme northwest and the state ASC estimates that about 1 1/4 million acres have been adversely affected."

#### Texas

Commissioner John C. White of Texas commented as follows:

"Texas is plagued by one of the most serious disasters of nature that can befall an agricultural state—drouth.

"The threat to our economy is twofold; there has been a catastrophic lack of rainfall and our existing supply of water, both above and underneath the ground, is critically short.

"A glance at the moisture chart points up the first threat. It shows that we are receiving less than half of the normal rain in areas where even 'normal' years provide only minimum crop protection.

"During the period from Nov. 1, 1953, to March 1, 1954, the average rainfall over the whole state amounted to a mere 4.40 inches. In normal years, we could have expected about 8.05 inches in those months. And many counties in West Texas are far below the 50 percent figure.

"It is obvious that even an industry as vast as agriculture cannot long withstand such an onslaught by nature. Without saving rains, the year of 1954 may well be one of the most decisive in recent history. Even now, some farmers in the Panhandle are suffering more than in the great 'Dust Bowl' era of the early '30's.

"The situation pinpoints the crying need for effective water and soil saving measures which will provide insurance against prolonged drouth.

"I recommend and strongly urge that the people of Texas take the initiative and inaugurate water saving developments we so badly need. This is a 'home' project which must be done for the most part without federal aid.

"I would suggest these five broad steps:

"1. Practice of every known water and soil conservation measure on the farm level. State farm agencies must promote and encourage a more widespread use of these practices by the individual farmers.

"2. Passage and rigid enforcement of practical state laws which would regulate the use of underground and surface water supplies in the critical areas of Texas.

"3. County and individual development of small check dams in the upper tributaries of streams to prevent soil and water runoffs. At present, we are losing 85 percent of our rainfall in this manner.

"4. Regional development of large storage dams to provide municipal water and rural irrigation supplies.

"5. State or private development of dual-purpose power and water storage dams in the major rivers of the state.

(Continued on Page 39)

### Good Equipment needs PROTECTION for TOP SERVICE AND PRODUCTION



New saw blade teeth

Actual saw blade used in unprotected gin.  
Tramp metal damage causes severe loss  
in lint picking.

Your  
Equipment deserves the BEST

### MAGNETIC SEPARATORS

- \$ Longer Equipment Life
- \$ Reduced Fire Losses
- \$ Cuts Down Time

SEND FOR DETAILS

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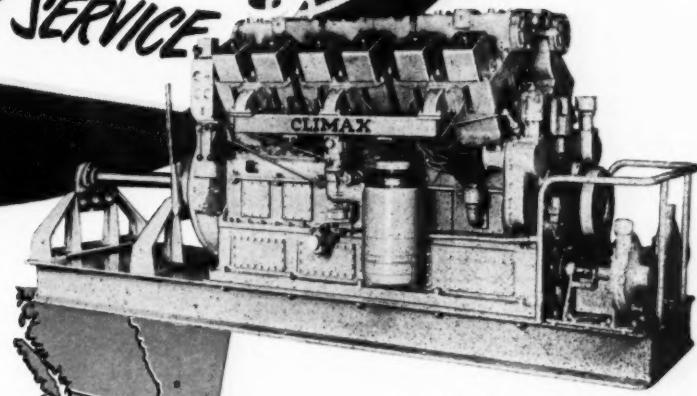
MEDIUM..

or SMALL

# climax MAKES THEM ALL

*...and all backed up by famous  
BLUE STREAK SERVICE*

Yes, for every cotton gin requirement there is a Climax Blue Streak Engine to furnish smooth, dependable power. In fact there are five modern models with power ranges from 210 to 460 horsepower . . . each designed to operate with equal efficiency on either Butane or Natural Gas. And when service is required you are assured of unsurpassed attention from your nearby Climax Distributor. He maintains a complete stock of parts and repair facilities as well as a staff of experienced, factory trained mechanics who are anxious to serve you.



MODEL V-125



**climax**  
**BLUE STREAK ENGINES**

Made by CLIMAX ENGINE AND PUMP MFG. CO. Factory and General Offices:  
Clinton, Iowa. Cotton Gin Sales Office: 155 Continental Ave., Dallas, Texas.

Throughout the cotton gin industry there is a Climax Distributor strategically located to reach your operation within two hours with famous Blue Streak Service.

In Biloxi, March 29-30

## Valley Processors Elect Fleming

■ JARRELL named vice-president of oilseed group at annual meeting. Moloney, Smith, Russell and Francis are speakers.

I. H. Fleming, Jr., Memphis, was elected president and F. H. Jarrell, Little Rock, was elected vice-president of the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association at the twentieth annual convention held in Biloxi, Miss., March 29-30. Fleming is vice-president and manager of DeSoto Oil Co.; Jarrell is district manager of Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.

Directors elected for 1954-55 were: N. P. Bartmess, Kennett, Mo.; E. F. Czichos, Memphis; J. A. Doherty, Newport, Ark.; James Hicky, Forrest City, Ark.; T. F. Horn, Memphis; T. C. Lee, Memphis, and P. T. Pinckney, Tiptonville, Tenn.

The convention heard John F. Moloney report on activities of the National Cottonseed Products Association with special emphasis upon the relationship between cottonseed and soybeans in the price support program. Allen Smith, Perkins Oil Co., Memphis, discussed technical problems and improvements in oil milling and the value of the Association's annual processing clinic.

Albert R. Russell, National Cotton



SHOWN HERE are the new president and vice-president elected by the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association at the annual convention at Biloxi, Miss., March 29-30. Irvin Fleming, Jr., left, DeSoto Oil Co., Memphis, the new president, shakes hands with the vice-president, F. H. Jarrell, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock.

Council, talked about a series of current matters affecting cottonseed crushers, including CCC butter disposal, mellorine legislation, pink bollworm research, and Taft-Hartley and wage and hour legislation. Darryl R. Francis, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Memphis Branch, discussed the operation of the Federal Reserve system and its effects upon business activities.

The Association presented a silver

service to outgoing President and Mrs. Ralph Woodruff. Presentation was made by E. C. McGee, Memphis. About 220 people attended the meeting.

• In a North Carolina experiment, the average cost of planting seed treatment was 25 cents an acre, but average increase in yield per acre was 81 pounds of lint and 145 pounds of cottonseed.

## Prominent South Georgia Ginner says:

"My Moss Lint Cleaner has consistently improved the grade of my cotton one or more grades for the past two years.

"The machine has operated in a perfect manner on my 5/80 plant and I cannot offer too much praise for this cleaner!"



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SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, TULSA, MEXICO CITY AND (ETHYL ANTIKNOCK, LTD.) TORONTO.



## • Pink Bollworm Area Expanded by USDA

EFFECTIVE April 1 the pink bollworm regulated area was extended in Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma. The action came as a result of a public hearing at Memphis Jan. 14 by USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

Eight lightly infested counties in Arkansas—Columbia, Hempstead, Howard, Lafayette, Little River, Miller, Nevada and Sevier—are now under regulation. In addition the Department announced that Bexar County, Texas, had been redesignated as a heavily, instead of a lightly, infested area. Also, Bienville and Webster Parishes in Louisiana and all Oklahoma counties which were outside the regulated areas were designated as lightly infested and subject to regulation.

An emergency intrastate pink bollworm quarantine affecting the eight Arkansas counties had been adopted previously by the Arkansas State Plant Board. These counties were added to the regulated area because they are either infested with the pest or border an infested county.

The Louisiana parishes are located between infested parishes and are being included in the regulated area for this reason.

The remaining counties in Oklahoma were added for several reasons. Pink bollworm infestations were found in Blaine, Kingfisher, Logan and Roger Mills Counties, north of the areas that were included in the old quarantine. There were also three isolated regulated areas in the southeastern quarter of the state. Both Oklahoma and Arkansas

plant quarantine officials agreed that the expansion was advisable to protect Arkansas against spread of the pest.

Redesignation of Bexar County, Texas, as heavily infested instead of lightly infested, was essential because pink bollworm infestation there is sufficiently heavy at the time of the state's stalk-destruction date to cause the insects, when deprived of their primary host, to infest pods of commercial plantings of okra. The heavily infested designation places stricter requirements on shipments of okra.

## • Oil Chemists Hold Annual Meeting

ABOUT 400 people are gathered at the forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society in San Antonio April 12-13-14. Presiding at the sessions will be Procter Thomson, Procter and Gamble, Cincinnati.

Meeting chairman is J. S. Swearingen of the Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio. Program chairman is W. D. Harris, Texas A. & M. College, College Station. A charter will be granted to a second section of the Society in Northern California.

## S. F. Riepma Will Speak At NCPA Convention

Guest speaker on the second day of the National Cottonseed Products Association's fifty-eighth annual convention in Houston, May 7-11, will be S. F. Riepma, president, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Washington. Riepma will speak on The Pros-



S. F. RIEPMA

spects for Increased Vegetable Oil Consumption in Margarine.

The second day's session will also hear an address on Research and Education, the Foundation of Progress, by A. L. Ward, the Association's educational director.

An announcement has been made previously that featured speaker for the first day's business session will be Clarence Manion, former dean of the University of Notre Dame Law School and recently resigned chairman of the President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

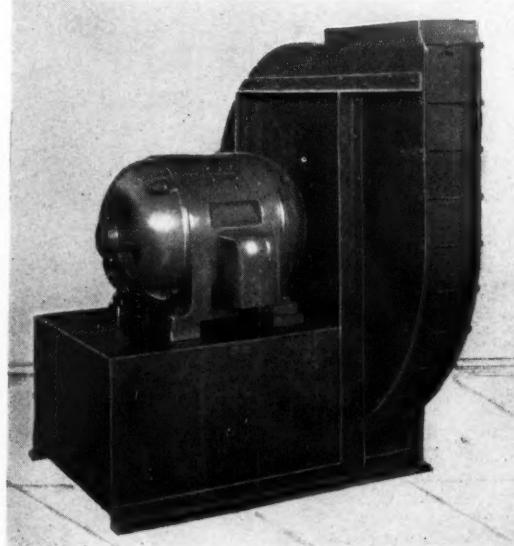
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## from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Farm Bill Compromise** — Farm bloc Republicans—sharply divided on a "new" law for agriculture—are burning the midnight oil to reach a compromise. It is tough going. Not only must they reduce friction within their own party—but Democratic votes are sorely needed to put the legislation across.

Best bet, now, is that the final bill will be written in conference by farm leaders from the Senate and House Agriculture Committees.

Washington odds are still heavy in favor of "rigid" farm price props for at least another year. Big reason is continued weakness of many farm markets, along with declines in business activity and employment.

With an election and possible recession around the corner, it takes a courageous lawmaker to argue for lower floors under farm prices. Agriculture Secretary Benson's program of "flexible" price supports has had a chilly reception on Capitol Hill. He is not being helped any by the recent report of farmers' planting intentions.

The Secretary has argued that lower price floors will reduce production. Opponents now cite farmers' planting plans to prove that this theory is working in reverse. Benson dropped price floors more than 10 percent this year for flaxseed, soybeans, dry edible beans and corn grown in non-commercial areas.

Instead of cutting acreage, however, growers plan to increase it for all four crops—from about 5 percent in the case of non-commercial corn to more than 15 percent for flaxseed!

• **Set-Aside Provision**—The Administration "set-aside" of up to \$2.5 billion in surplus farm commodities now has some prospect for approval, farm leaders here believe. One reason is that Benson & Co. are at long last straightened out on how these "excess" reserves would be employed (1) in figuring price support levels, and (2) in arriving at quotas for controlled crops.

For a time Department officials themselves were not clear on this point. Skeptical congressmen pressed hard for the answers, particularly as to the effect on price support levels. The two-part answer will be of first importance to cotton men, in case set-aside provisions are written into law. Here it is:

In price-support calculations the set-aside provision would be employed. In other words, a certain amount of the commodity in question would be subtracted from total supply in arriving at the support level. This would bring higher support than otherwise for cotton and other surplus commodities that might figure in the set-aside.

The set-aside would be ignored in the case of controls. "Excess" reserves would not be figured in arriving at limitations to be put on production, leaving the

present quota-allotment picture largely unchanged.

• **Dairy Men Optimistic**—Dairy leaders were optimistic, as this issue went to press, that Congress would reverse the Benson decision to drop dairy price supports to the legal minimum—75 percent of parity. Also, a bi-partisan move was under way to tie dairy supports to feed grain prices.

Aim was direct price support to farmers for butterfat and whole milk—at some mid-point between 75 percent and 90 percent of parity.

Experimental sales of government dairy surpluses at cut-rate prices, meantime, were still being delayed by USDA. Some farm leaders don't like the idea. They warn Benson that sharp cuts in prices will result in lost markets when prices return to "normal."

With butter stocks at some 340 million pounds, Benson figures he doesn't have much choice but to move them "soon."

• **Peek at Future**—Cotton men at USDA have been doing some figuring on what the Administration program would mean in price support to growers. Assuming Benson's cotton recommendations were approved, and there were a four-million bale set-aside, price support in 1955 would be 86 percent of parity.

The figure for this year, the cotton men calculate, would be 80 percent of parity—and in 1953 would have been 78 percent of parity.

There are two provisions in the Administration cotton program, besides its flexible features, that would tend to reduce support. One is a change that calls for "flexing" the support level downward when supplies go above 102 percent of "normal," instead of 108 percent as in present law. The other change would define "normal supply" as being 120 percent of estimated disappearance of cotton instead of 130 percent as now.

• **Soft Currency Being Used**—Cotton leaders are watching closely the progress of legislation aimed at greater use of "soft" foreign currencies for purchase of U.S. surplus commodities. Effect of the proposal, if approved by Congress, would be to continue and expand surplus sale of the kind now being made under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act of 1953.

This is the program under which more than \$2 million worth of U.S. cotton has been committed for sale to date—cotton that will move "over and above normal trade," according to officials of the Foreign Operations Administration.

The new legislation would go further than Section 550. An American cotton exporter, for instance, could sell his product for "soft" currencies; then turn the money over to the Export-Import bank, getting dollars in return. There

would be conditions to such sales. Important one is that the cotton sold would need to be in excess of "normal" purchases from this country by the foreign buyer. The norm would be determined by the Agriculture Secretary from year to year, depending on production and trade prospects.

At press time, at least eight identical bills aimed at these objectives had been tossed into the hopper on Capitol Hill. Chances look good that such legislation will be approved, eventually.

• **No Trade Expansion Seen**—Odds are against congressional okay of Eisenhower's over-all program to increase foreign trade, says the National Cotton Council.

"Immediate congressional reaction," the Council points out, "indicated . . . stiff opposition. As indication of what lies ahead, Speaker Martin refused comment—rare reaction from Administration congressional leader charged with passing program through House . . . Many . . . believe extension of present law without amendment will be about the best Administration can expect."

Highlights of the Eisenhower recommendations include (1) three-year extension of the reciprocal trade act which expires on July 1, (2) simpler customs procedures, commodity definitions, and rate structures in the Tariff Act; (3) greater exchange of "peaceful" goods between East and West, so far as possible without jeopardizing national security; (4) encouragement of steps to enable holders of foreign currencies to convert them freely to other currencies; and (5) continuation of vigorous technical cooperation programs.

### Mrs. Stephen I. Munger Dies In Dallas on April 7

Mrs. Stephen I. Munger, Dallas civic leader and member of a pioneer Texas family, died April 7 at her home in Dallas.

In 1877 she was married to the late Stephen I. Munger, who joined his brother in 1887 in organizing the Munger Improved Cotton Gin Machine Manufacturing Co., of which he was secretary and general manager and later president. When Continental Gin Co. was organized in 1899, her husband was made a director; and in 1903 he was made president of the firm, serving until his death in 1921.

Survivors of Mrs. Munger include two children: a son, Lillo S. Munger of Abilene, Texas, and a daughter, Mrs. George N. Aldredge of Dallas; eight grandchildren, eighteen great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

Funeral services were held on April 8 in Dallas, with burial in Grove Hill Memorial Park.

### First 1954 Bale Expected Second Week of June

The annual race for the nation's first bale of cotton is under way in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, with this year's bale expected around the second week of June. The first 1953 bale was unusually early, reaching Harlingen May 25. Ray Barnick grew the first bales in 1952 and 1953.

A bonus of \$1,500 is offered for the bale by Harlingen, plus a guarantee of \$1,000 or more from the auction sale.

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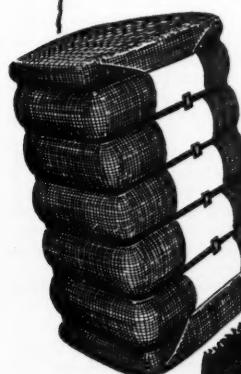
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*By Industry Leaders*

## New Pink Bollworm Research Urged

■ USDA's advisory committee calls for use of radioisotopes and expanded ginning investigations in study of menace.

Initiation of research on the use of radioisotopes to study the migration and physiological processes of moths has been recommended as one phase of an expanded program of pink bollworm re-

search by the Cotton and Cottonseed Research Advisory Committee. This was one of several production research recommendations made by the committee at the close of its annual meeting in Washington recently. The committee is established under authority of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

Other top recommendations were (1) expand cotton ginning investigations to include the adaptation and development of machinery for obtaining 100 percent destruction of pink bollworms in cotton during the ginning; and (2) expand research in farm management to determine the most profitable practices and combination of enterprises, or farming systems, in the major cotton producing areas.

Committee members attending the meeting were Harry S. Baker, Produc-

ers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif.; Harry Caldwell, North Carolina State Grange, Greensboro; George C. Cortright, Geo. Cortright Co., Rolling Fork, Miss.; Roy Davis, Plains Cooperative Gins, Inc., Lubbock; A. L. Durand, Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Hobart, Okla.; T. H. Gregory, National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis; Burris C. Jackson, Jackson and Co., Hillsboro, Texas; J. Russell Kennedy, California Cotton Cooperative, Bakersfield, Calif.; Aubrey L. Lockett, Lockett Seed Co., Vernon, Texas; W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Greenville, S.C.; Dr. C. C. Murray, University of Georgia, Athens; and Elwood H. Smith, Pine Valley, Calif. Robert E. Stevenson of the Agricultural Research Service is executive secretary of the committee.

Top utilization research recommendations were:

Cotton: (1) improve current protective weatherproofing and rotproofing treatments and develop new and more satisfactory types to prolong the service life and increase the utility of cotton textiles in military and civilian use; (2) develop new equipment for cleaning mechanically harvested cotton at textile mills; and (3) reduce cotton's crystallinity (to increase the fiber's affinity for dyes and resins, increase its elasticity and other desirable qualities).

Cottonseed: (1) expand research on the effect of variations in the cooking procedure upon the quality of cottonseed meal and oil to obtain practical information readily applicable by the industry; (2) expand research on the effect of heat and other processing conditions on proteins of cottonseed and on the amino acid content of cottonseed protein; and (3) expand research on the composition of acidulated cottonseed oil foots and development of new products from them.

Top recommendations in marketing research were:

Cotton: (1) expand the work on market outlets for cotton; (2) expand the cotton situation and outlook work so it will be more valuable to state extension people in their work with farmers; and (3) collect more accurate data on fabric inventory and orders on a continuing basis.

Cottonseed: (1) expand and intensify work on the development of revised official standards for linters which will more nearly conform to current production and expedite the work of preparing copies of the printed official linter standards; (2) undertake an economic and engineering analysis to determine what minimum volumes of cottonseed are required to justify conversion from hydraulic to screw press or solvent process; and (3) initiate an investigation to determine the extent to which fats and oils are being used in the manufacture of new, or old, food and feed products and the importance of this to the fats and oils market.

Top recommendations in marketing service and educational work were (1) expand further the work of developing foreign markets for cotton; (2) expand and pursue intensive studies of competitive foreign cotton production; and (3) expand efforts to increase the reliability of cotton acreage and production estimates.

■ The National Cotton Council is urging all ginners to restrict the use of RED tags to suspected fire-packed bales. You can help reduce fire losses by cooperating in the program.

## Easiest of all to install FAFNIR BALL BEARING POWER TRANSMISSION UNITS

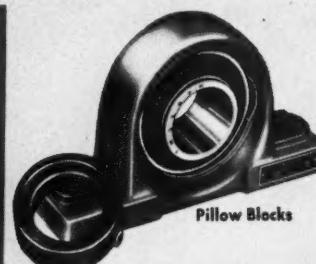
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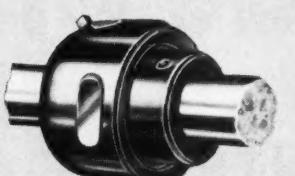
For every Gin or Oil Mill application, on original equipment or replacement, you can count on the right Fafnir Ball Bearing Unit. They're made for saw, brush, distributor and idler shafts . . . linters, gins, attrition mills, presses, motors, fans, conveyors, lineshafts and counter-shafts. Records prove . . . easier installation, easier starting, long lasting, substantial power savings, a minimum of maintenance and lubrication. Write for literature. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Conn.



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*At Dallas, April 5-6-7*

## Robstown Man Head Of Texas Ginners

■ USDA's Coke plugs Benson flexible support plan. Nearly 5,000 attend Dallas convention. Exhibits attract great interest.

Ginners from every cotton-growing area of Texas and representatives of the industry from practically every other cotton state were in Dallas this week to participate in the forty-first annual convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. Attendance at the three-day

meeting held April 5-6-7 was close to 5,000.

• Jalufka Heads Association — New president of the Association is Jerome Jalufka of Robstown, who was vice-president. He succeeds S. N. Reed of O'Brien. W. D. Watkins of Abilene, formerly chairman of the executive committee, is the Association's new vice-president. Succeeding him as executive committee chairman is Horace Etchison of McAllen. Jay C. Stilley of Dallas continues as executive vice-president.

The exhibits, which as usual were arranged by the Gin Machinery and Supply Association, were outstanding and attracted a great deal of attention. Entertainment, also provided by the machinery and supply group, was excellent. Highlight of the entertainment program, all of which was free, was a two-hour variety show on the evening of the final

### 1955 Convention Dates

April 4-5-6 are the dates of the 1955 annual convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. As usual, the exhibits will be in the Agriculture Building and the business sessions in the Science Building, both on the grounds of the State Fair of Texas in Dallas.

day. Called "Cotton's Caravan of Stars" and staged by Joan Frank Productions of Dallas, the show featured nationally known stars of stage, TV and radio.

Other entertainment features included an open house at Arthur A. Everts, jewelers, a fashion show—Cotton in Full Flower—staged by Volk Brothers Company; and a dance for ginners, their wives, visitors and guests at the Baker Hotel Monday evening, April 5.

• J. Earl Coke Is First-Day Speaker—Featured speaker at the opening business session.

(Continued on Page 32)

*"Association Bigger Than Any One Man"*

## Jalufka's Acceptance of Texas Association Presidency

THE TIME of the passing of the gavel is a very significant one in the life of our Association, not merely because of the change in our well-tried and well-loved leadership, not even because of the problems, which the new and untried man always presents, but because the moment points out a wholesome truth, which your new officers will do well to keep in mind always: No man is essential to the life of this Association. And the Texas ginners' association is bigger than any one man. The officers and directors may come and go, but the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association will go on and on, always bigger, finer and more splendid than ever.

I say that sincerely, yet I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing the regret, which I share with you, that President Sam Reed's term has expired. His leadership I have always admired, respected and gladly followed. He has always been faithful in the discharge of his duties, friendly, and very conscientious; he has sacrificed a great deal of his valuable time to help his fellow ginners and this wonderful Association. That, my friends, I have witnessed.

I would be failing in a pleasant duty, if I did not pay tribute to the executive committee, the ex-officio executive committee and the board of directors from the 23 different districts of the state of Texas that represent you. They are doing a fine job for you and for me.

Of course, these are not the only men that represent the Association; rather it is all of you who represent the fantastic investment in the 1,800 or 1,900 gins in the state of Texas.

We want your suggestions as well as your support. But while we do not expect immunity from criticism, we do ask you to believe that, where the responsibility of decision rests with the board, that group is moved only by thought for the Association, with unfriendliness to none, for the betterment of the industry and good will to all.

This is a democratic organization; we recognize the wisdom of rotation. Even though the board and officers are changed and rotated some from time to time, we know that we still have their support, loyal friendship and cooperation. I am beginning to realize that my work does not begin and end here at the convention, but that in meetings with others, I shall be known, during my time in office, as the president of this organization. I shall derive honor; therefore, it behooves me, by my conduct, to reflect honor on this Association. I realize that it is my duty to assist in promoting good feeling and in conserving our resources, to exercise care in bringing every ginner into this Association, and to promote the purpose for which we were organized.

There have been some very fine men, not only outstanding ginners but outstanding citizens of the state of Texas, who were presidents of this organization—the beloved Bill Bishop, Max Smith, H. P. Donigan, Aubrey Lockett, Bill Ely, Bill Fortenberry, and Sam Reed. They left a pretty high mark for me to shoot at, and so I ask myself the question: can I do these things acceptably to members? I can truthfully say that I will try. I will assume my duties cheerfully and discharge them to the best of my ability. But, my friends, I realize that alone a president can do nothing; therefore, I trust, as I endeavor to carry out your wishes in all matters that I may have, at all times, your fullest confidence, your good advice, your sympathy and support.

The genius of any good organization is friendship, fellowship and cooperation. Knowing the men that I have worked with the past few years, I know that I will have all that—and so I pray to God that this will be a good year and that the Texas ginners' association will go forward.

Again let me thank you for the honor and assure you of my desire to justify the confidence you have reposed in me.

### Photographs of Texas Ginners' Convention

■ 1—Jerome Jalufka, Robstown, right, new president of the Texas ginners' association, and Martin Teinert, Walburg, a director of the Association.

■ 2—Left, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture J. Earl Coke, a first-day speaker, and Jay C. Stilley, Texas association executive vice-president.

■ 3—First-day scene at the registration desk just inside the exhibits building.

■ 4—Left to right: S. N. Reed, O'Brien, retiring president of the Texas association and newly elected first vice-president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association; A. G. Swint, Orchard Hill, Ga., the new National association president; Clifford H. Hardy, Bennettsville, S.C., new executive vice-president of the National association and executive secretary of the Carolinas Ginners' Association.

■ 5—It wouldn't be a Texas ginners' convention without A. G. Falk, of the Gin Machinery and Supply Association, and Miss Margaret Baird, who are in charge of registration of exhibitors at the Texas conventions.

■ 6—Congressman Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. (Texas) was a second-day speaker at the convention.

■ 7—As always, there was a large attendance of ginners from other states at the Texas convention. Shown here, left to right, are J. P. Ross, Essex, Mo.; Walter Craft, Carlsbad, N.M.; Arvel Cannon, Essex, Mo.; and James R. Craft, Malaga, N.M., son of Walter Craft.

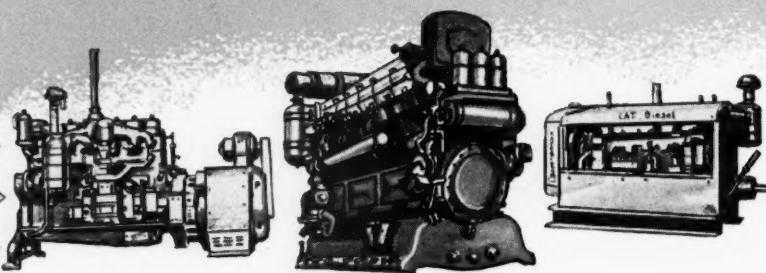
■ 8—Always in attendance at Texas ginners' conventions are several representatives from USDA's cotton ginning laboratories. Shown here, left to right, are Clarence Leonard, physicist, Stoneville (Miss.) laboratory; Victor L. Stedronsky, in charge of the Mesilla Park (N.M.) laboratory; and Charles A. Bennett, in charge of USDA's cotton ginning investigations.

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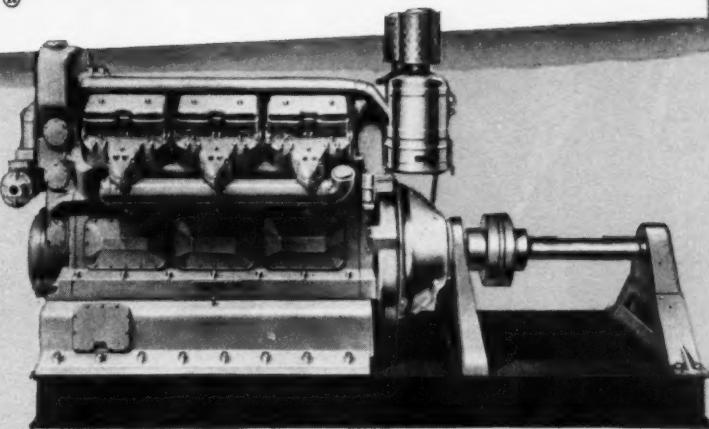
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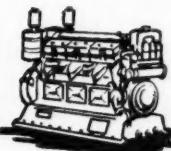
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PICTURE shows National Cotton Ginners' Association directors and others who attended the annual meeting of the board in Dallas on April 4.

### Texas Ginners (Continued from Page 28)

ness session April 5 was J. Earl Coke, assistant secretary of agriculture, Washington. In spite of our great agricultural productivity, he said, "we face serious and difficult problems—partly due to the mistakes of our predecessors in Washington." Still, he said, agricultural prices and incomes this year will probably be maintained fairly close to those of 1953. "Foreign demand has rallied slightly from the relatively low level established during the summer of 1952," he told the ginners, and "we are pushing every possibility for expanding our foreign outlets."

The USDA official told the ginners the Administration is moving to "get our price support programs on a sound basis." We don't believe, he said, that an agricultural program under which farm income has dropped in five of the last six years meets the needs of today. "We don't believe that continuation of a program which has brought unmanageable surpluses of some commodities will ever solve the very problems it created. We believe, instead, that the farmers of this nation can have prosperity without war. And now that this Administration has ended the shooting in Korea, we believe that this changed situation calls for a farm program geared to peacetime needs rather than to a war economy."

• **Four Alternatives**—Coke said he recognizes the need for price supports, but said they must be suited to the times. He listed four possible alternatives:

"First, price support and acreage controls could be eliminated, and agriculture left to shift for itself. This would be disastrous for farmers. It would be dangerous for the nation. It could plunge the economy into a devastating depression. Why? Because agriculture is gear-

ed to tremendous output—output that was urged upon it by government during and after World War II. It is com-

pletely impractical under existing conditions.

"Second, the Congress could decide to extend the existing system of high rigid supports and eliminate acreage controls. It would mean that we should simply go on adding to the existing surpluses. The waste and spoilage—the cost and extravagance—that this would entail would soon result in complete collapse of such a program.

"A third alternative would be to continue the present rigid high supports, but to impose increasingly burdensome acreage and marketing restrictions. This would simply prolong the present agony. It would lead to a battle every year between those who see the need for sharp restrictions and those who want to water down the allotments year after year and postpone the inevitable, in the vain hope that something will turn up—that somehow the problem will go away. This third alternative, like the second, would be bound eventually to collapse under its own weight.

• **Flexible Supports Favored** — "The fourth alternative—and the program recommended by the Administration—is to apply flexible price supports which will allow the law of supply and demand to regulate production to a limited degree; and also to apply such acreage adjustments as are needed to bring production back into balance. At the same time, it calls for vigorous programs to expand markets, to find new uses for agricultural commodities, and to lower costs of production and marketing through an expanded research and education program, which in turn will broaden outlets."

Coke stressed the need for a broader program of research and education as the soundest way to build a healthy agriculture. "We do not say that price support is not important," he asserted. "It is important. It is often vital. But

### Swint Named President Of National Ginners

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, held April 4 in Dallas, A. G. Swint of Orchard Hill, Ga., was named president of the Association, succeeding G. T. Hider of Lake Providence, La. Swint formerly was first vice-president. S. N. Reed, O'Brien, Texas, formerly second vice-president, was named first vice-president. Winston Lovelace, Loving, N.M., who was third vice-president, was named second vice-president. J. P. Ross, Essex, Mo., is the new third vice-president. Carl Trice Williams, Jackson, Tenn., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

At a meeting of the Association's executive committee on April 5, Clifford H. Hardy, Bennettsville, S.C., was named executive vice-president, succeeding Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, who recently resigned from that position. Hardy is also executive secretary of the Carolinas Ginners Association.

At the April 4 board meeting, Retiring President Hider was presented a set of silver goblets by Garner M. Lester of Jackson, Miss., on behalf of the board. S. N. Reed, the new first vice-president, also on behalf of the board, presented former Executive Vice-President Stilley a leather overnight bag.

price support is not in itself a complete farm program, nor even the most important part of a complete farm program. In the long run," he said, "it will not solve nearly as many problems as a sound program of research and education."

• **Panel on Ginning Problems**—Ed Bush, Texas Extension Service cotton gin specialist, was moderator for a panel discussion on cotton ginning problems and developments.

Chemical grass and weed control was reviewed by Fred C. Elliott, cotton work specialist for Texas Extension Service. Elliott described pre-emergence spraying of weeds and grass, post-emergence control, spot oiling for Johnson grass control and post-emergence use of residual sprays.

Charles M. Merkel, engineer in charge, U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., outlined some of the equipment developed for improved ginning. This included the stick remover, green boll trap and improved cleaning equipment. Merkel paid tribute to gin machinery manufacturers and to ginners for their progressiveness in using improved tools and doing a good job with them.

Representing the gin machinery manufacturing industry on the panel, Donald F. Mitchell, John E. Mitchell Co., Dallas, compared the ginning industry of 20 years ago and that of today, and pointed out that by any standard of measurement today's industry is no less important than two decades ago. He listed some of the improved equipment that is found in the typical gin today, and described some of the equipment that probably will be used more widely in the future.

How over-drying and over-heating injure cotton fiber was discussed by Dr. Earl E. Berkley, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, who said that the farmer loses in grade, staple length and weight when cotton is dried excessively.

A. Sidney Briggs, Fire Prevention and Engineering Bureau of Texas, Dallas, told how the work of his organization seeks to aid the ginner as well as insurance firms.

• **Bentsen on Texas' Water Crisis**—Referring to the Interior Department's statements that the present drouth in the Southwestern U.S. is one of the eight most severe that have occurred since the thirteenth century, Congressman Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. (Texas) said the drouth-stricken area of Texas resulting from the 10-year period of sub-normal rainfall has re-emphasized the need for stabilizing the state's water supply and for gearing our economy to that supply.

He called for a broad water conservation program for Texas and said it should be accomplished with the teamwork of local citizens, the state and the federal government. "The solution of our water problem," he said, "will cost a lot of money. It will require farsighted vision and, above all, cooperation of our citizens. With the increase in our population, survival alone will cost money, and we want more than survival." At the present time, he said, Texas uses only about 15 percent of the water which is annually available throughout the state. Eighty-five percent is lost, eventually evaporates or runs to the sea.

Using California as an example of what should be done in Texas, Congress-

man Bentsen told the ginners that during the last quarter of a century the federal government has spent almost a billion dollars for improvements to control the waters of that state. "When we look at the overall project proposed to meet Texas' water needs," he said, "the cost appears fabulous and there is no question that it's an astronomical figure, for it's in the neighborhood of \$1,100,000,000. Obviously such an expenditure would be spread over a number of years.

"It is my belief," the Congressman said, "that the full utilization of our natural resources is our obligation, that projects for the harnessing of such resources for the good of the state should be carried out and that they should be owned and operated at the level where they are used. The federal government should serve in the capacity of assistant only in such activities. The Bureau of Reclamation should be used as an engineering tool, not a social tool."

• **Swint Makes Brief Talk**—A. J. Swint, Orchard Hill, Ga., who was elected president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association at a meeting of the directors in Dallas on April 4, made a brief talk at the opening session of the Texas convention. He pledged his best efforts to give the National Association a constructive administration and asked for the support and cooperation of all ginners in Texas.

• **Other Speakers**—Other speakers included A. Starke Taylor of Dallas, on the functions of the New York Cotton Exchange; Ed C. Burris, executive vice-president of the Texas Manufacturers' Association, on the value of trade associations; Henry LeBlanc, chief of the farm labor division of the Texas Employment Commission, on the Mexican labor situation; and General Preston A. Weatherred, Dallas attorney, on the functions of trade associations.

### NACA News Has New Look

A new format for the official publication of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association has been announced by NACA. The magazine was formerly an eight-page bulletin-style newsletter. It is now a 16-page self-cover magazine. Its name is the NACA News and Pesticide Review.

Executive Secretary Lea S. Hitchner of Washington points out that the expansion will meet requirements of the stepped-up information program of the Association and will cover the broad field of uses which the industry's products now encompass.

Val E. Weyl is editor of the magazine, which will be issued six times yearly during each even-numbered month.

### Policies Are Unchanged

## Jackson Sells Stock In Ft. Worth Steel

■ HE will remain as president and general manager, with same manner of operation as in past.

J. I. Jackson has announced that he has sold his controlling interest in Fort Worth Steel & Machinery Co. to Moroney, Beissner & Co. and associates of Houston. He will, however, continue as president and general manager of the firm, carrying on the same policies and manner of operation as in the past.

In a letter to the firm's employees, he said: "The terms of my sale require the buyers to agree to purchase the stock of any other stockholder who may wish to sell at the same price as was paid to me."

At a special meeting of all stockholders, the following directors were elected: J. I. Jackson, M. S. Jackson, Jr., L. B. Temple, L. J. Wallace, J. D. Brance, R. E. Moroney, C. G. Unlaub, Wm. H. Shawell, and James W. Collins.

The new directors elected the following officers: J. I. Jackson, president and general manager; J. D. Brance, vice-president; L. B. Temple, vice-president; M. S. Jackson, Jr., vice-president; S. L. Malone, treasurer; John Wittmayer, secretary; and R. M. Presley, assistant secretary.

### Linters Use, Stocks, Output Rising; Prices Decline

Cotton linters consumption for the 1953-54 season will total about 1.5 million bales, an increase over last year's 1.4 million. At the same time, prices have declined steadily this season, USDA points out.

Lower prices are attributed to the large supply, which is set at 3.1 million bales. In 1952-53 the supply was 2.7 million. A carryover on Aug. 1, 1954, of 1.5 million bales is expected. On that date last year the supply totaled 1.1 million.

Production from the 1953 crop will probably total 1.9 million bales, compared with 1.8 a year earlier. If this total is reached, it will be the highest since records were started in 1914.

From Aug. 1, 1953, through February 1954 consumption was 796,000 bales. Exports of linters from Aug. 1, 1953, through January 1954 totaled 76,500 bales.

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- Detergents Cut Use Of Fats and Oils

NONFOOD USES of fats and oils during 1953 declined to the lowest level per capita since 1938 and a further decline is likely in 1954, USDA reports. Increased use of detergents was a major factor in the one pound per capita drop last year in nonfood uses of fats and oils as compared with 1952.

USDA estimates that 21.1 pounds per capita of fats and oils went into nonfood uses in 1953. This compared with 21.9 in 1952, 23.3 in 1951 and the average for 1941-45 of 26.9 pounds.

Eight pounds of fats and oils per capita went into soap last year, 5.7 pounds into drying oil products and 7.4 pounds into other uses. The 1941-45 average was 15.1 pounds in soap, 6.8 pounds in

drying oil products and 5.1 pounds for other uses.

"Lower disappearance of fats and oils in nonfood uses reflects increased competition from nonfat and low fat content commodities, as total use of soaplike and drying oil products was not reduced," USDA comments. "Disappearance in 1954 probably will continue downward because of the slackening in general economic activity, and competition from other products is likely to continue."

Domestic disappearance of soap and synthetic detergents has stabilized at about 24 pounds per person (based on estimates of production by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers). However, synthetic detergents continued to make inroads in the soap market and in 1953 disappearance of synthetics surpassed soap. Use of

synthetics has increased rapidly from about one pound per person in 1945 to 13 pounds last year. In the same period, use of soap has declined from 23 pounds to 11 pounds. These data do not include liquid soaps or liquid detergents. The AASGP reported that its members sold about 95 million pounds of liquid detergents in 1953, nearly double 1952 sales. Most of these are for household use. As yet, synthetics have not been important in the field of bar soaps, says USDA.

in the field of bar soaps, says USDA.

USDA points out that the postwar downward trend in consumption of inedible tallow and greases was halted, at least temporarily, during 1953. Consumption of 1,555 million pounds was 14 million larger than in 1952. Exports were at a record level and the combined volume of consumption here and shipments exceeded production. This trend has continued during the early months of 1954.

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## **Sinkers Names Wally Smith Texas Representative**

Wally Smith of Blytheville, Ark., has been named Texas representative for the Sinkers Corp., cottonseed processors, of Kennett, Mo.

Smith, who has been in sales and promotion in Florida for the past five years, will work out of Dallas for Sinkers.

During his high school career, he played varsity football at Blytheville,



WALLY SMITH

was an active member of the Future Farmers of America and, in his senior year, served as president of FFA.

In 1942 Smith joined the Air Force, became a bombardier in the European Theater, and was discharged in 1945. He is now a member of the Air Force inactive reserve.

An agricultural major from Texas A. & M., Smith has taken business administration courses at the University of Miami and the University of Southern California.

Since the first of the year he has been at the Kennett plant of the Sinkers Corp., getting first-hand knowledge and experience in the exclusive Sinkers process of delinting, grading and treating cottonseed.



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There's unexpected wealth on nearly every piece of farm land, but it lies buried deep beneath the overworked six or eight inches of top soil.

The key to this wealth is *deep plowing*.

On sandy land, it brings up the heavy clay to add moisture, pin down shifting soil, and help prevent blowing and erosion.

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tributes the shallow layer of organic matter more deeply.

In both instances, moisture retention is improved, deeper root systems are encouraged, and weeds are more easily controlled. And if both sub-soil and plow layer are fertilized, crop yields can be increased as much as one-third.

Cotton land, wheat land, irrigated and dry-land farms benefit equally from turning the soil upside down. And experts say the mechanical effects will last for many years, if the new soil is properly cared for after the first deep turning.

**DEEP PLOWING** is just one phase of an over-all program of good farming practices that make best use of the land. Since our nation's basic prosperity depends on the soil, Anderson, Clayton & Co. actively encourages such programs to help preserve the land for use by future generations.



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## Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

**FOR SALE**—Two Butters saw sharpening machines, one for 176 saws, one 141 saws. Complete ready to operate, excellent condition—\$1,500 each, f.o.b. cars, Richmond, California.—Write Contr Costa Vegetable Oil Co., P. O. Box 66, San Pablo Station, Richmond, Calif.

**FOR SALE**—One Fort Worth saw filing machine for 141 saws; one No. 5 Link Belt car spotter complete with switches; one 30 x 9 motor truck scales (Howe) complete with weightograph, capacity 41,000 pounds. All of the above in good condition at a reasonable price.—The Pine Level Oil Mill Company, Telephone L.D. 2152, Pine Level, N.C.

**FOR SALE**—One cottonseed sterilizer. Capacity—10 tons per hour. May be seen by contacting Mrs. Howard Bland, phone 780, Taylor, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—All kinds oil mill and gin equipment and parts. Expellers, screw presses and accessories. Will buy or sell your used machinery. Installation and service men available.—Carter Foster, Jr., P. O. Box 522, Temple, Texas. Phone 3-4890.

**FOR SALE**—Several late model screw presses. Write Box "ACD", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it.—V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

**OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE**—Complete solvent plants, rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Cookers—rolls—expellers—141 and 176-saw completely rebuilt Carver linters—fans—36" Chandler and Carver hullers—26" motor driven attrition mill—filter presses—Gruendler Jr. hammer mill—No. 8 cake breaker—screw conveyor—Spokes & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 1212 S. Industrial, Dallas, Texas. Telephone PROspect 5958.

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## Gin Equipment for Sale

**BARGAIN PRICED FOR QUICK SALE**—One 4-80 complete gin. Hardwicke-Etter gin stands, three cleaners, Mitchell Standard feeders, hydraulic press pump and trumper practically new. One LeRoi "8" engine, practically new. Two International 32 h.p. engines. All engines have cooling towers. Will sell as complete unit or separate items. Not sufficient cotton raised to operate.—Contact Toller Bros., 222 South 10th St., Fort Smith, Ark.

**FOR SALE**—3-80 saw Murray outfit; 3-80 saw Continental late model and steel building; 3-80 saw Hardwicke-Etter late model and steel building; 4-80 saw Hardwicke-Etter and steel building; 4-80 saw Continental with new Super Mitchells in northeast Georgia; 4-80 saw Continental with iron clad building and scales, \$2,750; Murray multi unit completely overhauled; all steel Continental linter stand complete; gin stands, feeders, etc.—Sam Clements, Greenwood, Miss.

**FOR SALE**—One complete all steel Murray multi-unit drier cleaner, with VS separator and 7-cylinder pressure type or blow in inline cleaner. Steel separators: One 43" and one 52" Stacy, one 50" Continental, two 60" Lummus and one 72" Murray VS. Steel cleaners: One 50" 4-cylinder and one 72", 6-cylinder Continental incline, one 48" and one 60", 6-cylinder horizontal Lummus, and one 48", 6-cylinder Lummus pressure cleaner. Steel bur machines: One 10 foot Lummus, one 14 foot Wichita and one 12-foot Centennial with after cleaner and two 10 foot wood frame Hardwicke-Etter. Four late model 80-saw Continental brush gins, six 70-saw Continental air blast gins and several 80-saw all steel Murray gins. Several late type steel condensers, press pumps, fans and hundreds of other excellent items for your gin plant.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel.: 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Complete all steel brush 4-80 saw Cullett gin stands with lint flue.—Rockett Cooperative Gin Co., Route 1, Waxahachie, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—1 Stacy 14' all steel bur machine; 4-80 saw Murray stands, plate glass roll dump fronts; 6" mote conveyor; 4-60" Super V-belt Mitchell feeders; 1 Triplex press pump; 1 all steel Cameron trumper; one 52" six cylinder Murray steel incline cleaner.—Hughston Sales Company, 2944 Oak Lane, HUNTER 5321, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—3-80 Continental cotton gin, equipped with Super Mitchells, bur extractor, electric motors. Will sell, to be moved. Mrs. C. B. Martin, 1002 E. Cleveland, Guthrie, Okla. Telephone 1408.

**FOR SALE**—5/80 saw Lummus all steel air blast gins, 4/80 saw Murray air blast gins with 6" mote conveyor, 5 Lummus extractor feeders, 1 Lummus steel 5 cylinder horizontal cleaner, 1 Lummus thermo dryer with 25 h.p. boiler, one 120 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse full diesel engine, two 125 h.p. Skinner steam engines, 1 six cylinder Le Roi engine, 1 eight cylinder Le Roi engine, 1 firetube boiler 18" x 72", 1 steam seed sterilizer. Miscellaneous stock S.S. pulleys.—Lamar Cotton Oil Company, Paris, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—4-80 saw Lummus gins with L.E.F. automatic feeders and lint flues, \$1,000; 1-9" seed and hull conveyor, \$200; 1—Lummus condenser, steel lined, \$100; 1—Lummus 50" dropper separator, \$500; 1—Lummus 10' bur machine, \$1,000; 1—30" Corpus Christi steam sterilizer, \$600.—Phone M. Stubblefield, Cooper, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—5 L.E.F. feeders (Lummus) complete, good shape, 80 saw; 1 Lummus 60 inch condenser, all steel, like new, complete with fan and 7 1/2 h.p. motor; one 5-80 lint flue for Lummus double moving stands, used very little; 2 steel split pulleys 30x6 inch face; 2 steel split pulleys 28x8 inch face; 1 steel split pulley 32x10 inch face.—Lane City Gin Co., Lane City, Texas.

**4 LATE MODEL 90 Gullet brush gin stands complete.** For quick sale, cheap.—Beeton Gin, Star Route, Lorenzo, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Four 80-saw Murray gin. 80 h.p. F-M engine, metal clad building. Priced to sell.—R. M. Foster, Hico, La.

**FOR SALE**—One used big reel Murray dryer, 5' high, 22" long in first class condition, just painted with new screen and bearings, \$900. One second-hand Westinghouse electric motor 50 h.p., complete with starter, 2 months use, \$1,050.—Regis La Grange, Arnaudville, La. Phone 2401.

**FOR SALE**—One Continental upright hydraulic press pump. Three F.E.C. Mitchells, ball-bearing, flat belt. Three I.S.B. Continental stands.—R. I. West, Checotah, Okla.

**FOR SALE**—Bargains: New 21 trough tower drier, Valley-Built cotton seed sterilizers. Heavy duty elbows and valves.—South Texas Gin Service Company, Harlingen, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—18 and 24 shelf tower dryers, new government type, priced reasonable. Gin stands: 4 glass front Murray quick roll dump, 5 glass front Lummus, 5 Continental Model C brush gins, 5 Continental Model C air blast, all with lint flues. Extractor feeders, most any make and size, V-or flat belts, 1-4 drum, 96 inch steel Lummus horizontal cleaner, 1-12 cylinder Stacy big bur extractor machine, 1-14 foot Lummus, 2-10 foot Continental, 1-10 foot Murray. These are all steel, with or without after cleaners. Also 1-14 foot Hardwicke-Etter wood frame, 1-10 foot Hardwicke-Etter wood frame steel lined. 1 Murray P.X. press complete with steel deck, Lummus 70 inch and Murray 72 and 50 inch condensers all steel up draft, Attebury seed sterilizers, 1-12 foot and 1-16 foot complete with clocks. These and many other items on lot and in warehouses ready for your inspection.—Spencer & Sons Cotton Gin Sales & Service, 5 miles north on Dallas Highway 81, phone 8503F05, Georgetown, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Five 58 inch cast iron BB Mitchells, fit 80" Murray and 80" Lummus gins.—Eddy Co-Op Gin, Eddy, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—4-80 Centennial air blast gins, motors, fans, pump, seed scale, pulleys, shafting all size. Sell all or any part.—Hutto Cooperative Gin Co., Hutto, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—4-80 Murray gins, latest fronts; 4 Super Mitchell feeders, all in good shape.—Farmers Co-Op Gin, Cumby, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—All steel gin machinery in good condition: Hardwicke-Etter 14 foot bur machine, two 5 drum inclined cleaners, one 50" separator, Murray 4-80 gins, 4 Blewitts, distributor conveyor, heavy duty press, hydraulic pump, trumper, 60" condenser, seed scale and conveyors, fans, split pulleys, shafting etc.—Volton Brothers Gin, Burlington, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Several hydraulic rams, shafting, pulleys, ball bearings and floor stand. Sell reasonably.—Contact Noah McGaughey at Bangs, Texas or Karl E. Wallace, STerling 5611, Exchange 2283, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR REMOVAL**—One complete 6-80 all steel Lummus outfit with super jet lint cleaners, and main gin building and power room intact, at sacrifice price of \$44,000. For details write, wire or call: R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel.: 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—5-80 Murray gin with conveyor distributor and Atteberry sterilizer. Price \$3,750. Complete gin to be moved. On railroad spur.—Peter Scholz, 1315 Avenue B, San Antonio, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Lummus bur machine, 1-10' and 1-14'; 4-80 glass front Murray stands with lint flue; 1-60" Murray condenser, Murray press pump, 4-66" standard Mitchells, 5-60" standard Mitchells, 4-60" Continental feeders, 1-6 drum Continental air line cleaner, 1 Mitchell pre-cleaner, Hardwicke-Etter cross blow box with by-pass for drier; Lummus, Murray and Stacy droppers; 22' Fairbanks scales, line shafts, hangers, bearings, fans and pulleys. Everything steel.—Contact W. E. Brady, Georgetown, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—To be moved—4-70 Murray gin; 4-70 Mitchell extractor feeders; one Murray 5-cylinder airline cleaner; one Murray incline 6-cylinder cleaner with late model press and condenser, all electric power. Gin in good condition and has run every year.—Artesia Alfalfa Grower's Association, Artesia, N.M.

## Equipment Wanted

**WANTED**—Used 14 foot steel bur machine, Murray or Hardwicke-Etter, good condition.—Write P. O. Box 150, Charleston, Mo.

**WANT TO BUY**—Steel Lummus and Hardwicke-Etter bur machines, late model gin stands with lint flues, any other item steel and late model. Please give price and make in first letter.—Spencer & Sons Cotton Gin Sales & Service, 5 miles north on Dallas Highway 81, phone 8503F05, Georgetown, Texas.

**WANTED**—14 foot steel bur machine, Murray Big Reel No. 18 drier, steel dropper with vacuum box, 50 inch all steel 6 or 8 cylinder cleaner, steel conveyor distributor for 4-80 gin. Give complete description and price in first letter. Must be priced right.—Write Box "GC", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

**WANTED**—5-60" Super Mitchells, conveyor distributor and five late model 80-saw Murray air blast or Continental brush gins. Give complete description and price in first letter. Must be priced right.—Write Box "GL", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Dallas, Texas.

**WANTED**—Set of four (4) permanent magnets for 80 saw Continental cotton gin outfit. Give description and price.—Sweet Water Gin Company, Sweet Water, Ala.

## Personnel Ads

**WANTED**—Ginner capable of operating and repairing Murray gins, extractors, diesel engine. Must be reliable and sober.—H. W. Hillman, 213 S. Menefee, Edna, Texas.

## Power Units and Miscellaneous

**FOR THE LARGEST STOCK** of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

**FOR SALE**—1946 model QT-20 Hyster 2,000-lb. lift truck, good condition. Can be seen loading linters. Cost \$3,000, price \$975.—Delta Oil Mill, Inc., Jonestown, Miss.

**FOR SALE**—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 918 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Good used diesel and gas engines, various h.p. and makes.—The National Supply Company, P. O. Box 9877, Fort Worth, Texas. Telephone SU-5441.

**FOR SALE**—Super 398 B, Clipper seed cleaner, with (3) three screens, Serial No. 19031. This cleaner is almost new.—Smith Seed Company, Winder, Ga.

**FOR SALE**—1 six cylinder 8 x 9 Minneapolis-Moline gas engine, rated 185 h.p. Ginned less than 2,500 bales since complete overhaul. This engine has been through a fire but very little damage was done. Price \$1,000, with cooling tower. This engine can be seen at Bangs, Texas. Contact Noah McGaughey at Bangs or Karl E. Wallace, Sterling 5611, Exchange 2283, Dallas, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—Electric motors: 3/60/220 15 and 50 h.p., 1,200 r.p.m.; 25 and 30 h.p., 900 r.p.m., with starters, bargain, also 10 h.p. gas fired automatic boiler.—A. L. Luyat, P. O. Box 178, 22nd St. Sta., St. Petersburg, Fla.

## Linters Factor Included In Cottonseed Grades

Effective June 1, cottonseed grading regulations of USDA will be amended so as to require the inclusion of a linters factor in the computation of grades.

In News Letter No. 363, National Cottonseed Products Association summarized the premiums or discounts which the linters factor will apply to the quantity index; and commented on the action as follows:

"In announcing the action, the Department overrode the objections of the Association and of a number of mills to a linters factor based upon 11 percent lint content. The industry had urged that a linters factor, if adopted, should be based upon 12 percent linters content, as more closely representing the national average."

## NCPA Rules Draft Is Sent to Members

Members of the National Cottonseed Products Association have been sent a draft of the Association's reorganized and rewritten rules, exclusive of methods of chemical analysis. The draft, which was tentatively approved by the rules committee in Memphis last month, was prepared in accordance with recommendations of the rules committee at the 1954 annual convention.

## Cotton Research Grants Given Texas Station

Problems which annually confront cotton producers of the state and on which research workers of the Texas Experiment Station are working, will get more attention as a result of grants recently made to the station.

Dr. R. D. Lewis, station director, College Station, has announced that the Hail Insurance Adjustment Research Association, through the Home Insurance Co. of Dallas, has extended its grant-in-aid to the station for further studies of simulated hail damage on cotton during 1954. The grant is for \$9,000 and the work will be supervised by Drs. G. M. Watkins and H. C. Lane of the department of plant physiology and pathology.

The Mathieson Chemical Corp. has made available a grant of \$3,000 to support studies on the control of cotton seedling diseases with Doctor Watkins in charge.

Niagara Chemical Division of Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., Middleport, N.Y., has renewed a grant-in-aid of \$500 to support research on cotton defoliation. The Chipman Chemical Co., Inc., of Bound Brook, N.J., likewise has renewed a \$500 grant-in-aid for the same purpose. Dr. W. C. Hall of the department of plant physiology and pathology will direct the work under these grants.

## Pink Bollworm Numbers Reduced in Mexico

Pink bollworm counts in Mexico on March 15 showed an increase in the number of the insects present in surface debris, USDA reports. However, the amount of such trash available to the pest has been reduced greatly, and it appears that there will be fewer surviving pink bollworms in Mexico than in the past three years.

Surface debris was cut 92 percent in the Matamoros section and 25 percent in the Monterrey-Nuevo Laredo section. Disposal of trash was about the same as last year in the Northern Coahuila section.

Greatest increases are in areas of Nuevo Laredo to Villa Acuna and in sections around these points. Only a small increase was recorded in northern Tamaulipas and the Matamoros section.

## Plentiful Labor Supply Seen in Delta Area

The Mississippi Delta area has enough workers available to take care of this year's cotton chopping, the Mississippi Employment Security Commission has reported.

Lane Hart, Jackson, told a recent meeting of the commission at Greenville that an average of 20,000 workers will probably be needed. Four hundred of these will be brought in from the hill country, he said, and another 400 will be Texas Mexicans who have been employed in Mississippi fields for several years. The remainder will be local labor.

He pointed out also that the 20,000-worker estimate represents a 4,000-man drop from last year. This reduction is due to the reduced cotton acreage and increased cross plowing.

## • 9.7 Million Bales Is Carryover Outlook

WITH prospects for reduced domestic consumption but slightly larger exports than in 1952-53, the carryover of U.S. cotton will probably be about 9.7 million bales at the end of the current season, according to USDA's summary of the cotton situation published at the end of March.

Consumption of cotton by domestic mills has been running below a year earlier so far in 1953-54. Total consumption is expected to be about 8.8 million bales, compared with 9.5 million in 1952-53. The decline is being caused largely by smaller exports of cotton textiles, smaller purchases of cotton textiles by the military forces and some substitution of synthetic fibers for cotton.

Exports of 1.5 million bales in the first six months of this season are about 0.2 million bales below those of the same period in 1952-53. However, exports in January were about 2 percent above January 1953. In the last six months of this season exports are expected to be large enough to boost the 1953-54 total by nearly half a million bales above the 3 million exported in 1952-53. The main reasons for expecting increased exports are larger cotton consumption abroad and smaller foreign supplies. Prices for foreign cotton have advanced and are now generally close to those for U.S. cotton, USDA said.

Exports and domestic consumption this season are expected to total about 12.3 million bales. With the 1953-54 supply estimated at 22 million bales, the carryover at the end of the season will probably be about 9.7 million, most of which is expected to be held by CCC.

The consumption of cotton per person in the U.S. in calendar 1953 was about the same as in 1952, 27.9 pounds. However, the per capita consumption of synthetic fibers was up about 0.2 pounds from the 9.2 pounds of 1952.

## Peanut Shells Providing Possible Cancer Cure

Scientists report that a chemical which can be obtained from peanut shells is effective in dealing with one type of breast cancer in mice which have been specially bred to develop the disease. Eighty-five percent of these mice will normally develop cancers, and tests with the chemical cut down on this rate remarkably. First generation mice fed the chemical develop cancer at the regular family rate; the second generation rate drops about 35 percent; and third and fourth generation mice are practically cancer-free.

The chemical is of the furan class. It is found in both peanut shells and corn husks.

## Turkey Production

Turkey production was down seven percent last year from 1952's total, USDA reports. The 1953 total exceeded 56 million birds. California was the leading 1953 producer with 9,863,000 turkeys.

Western States produced 28 percent of the turkeys in 1953; North Central 24 percent; South Atlantic 17 percent; East North Central 13 percent; South Central 10 percent; and North Atlantic 8 percent.

## Need for Mexican Labor Uncertain in Texas

The Texas Employment Commission announced recently that because of the drought, it will certify the need for Mexican national labor for only a minimum six-week period. This action was taken to protect Texas farmers by keeping them from being tied to long-term contracts.

Weldon Hart, chairman of the Commission, pointed out in Austin recently that "local pockets of unemployment have developed. It is not possible to predict accurately the farm labor situation for the next few weeks. At present, it looks as if local people will be available for a lot of work that would ordinarily have to be done by Mexican nationals."

"The six-weeks contract is, in effect

a 'mark time' measure to give all of us more time to study the situation." Hart pointed out that in previous years contract periods up to six months had been certified, with farmers obligated to pay at least three-fourths of the contract in event the labor was not needed the whole time.

Illegal immigration of Mexican wetbacks was discussed recently by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., and a delegation representing the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Workers, railway labor, and certain church, farm and welfare organizations. The group asked the Administration to adopt its program to stop the illegal crossings. The program included the following points:

(1) Prohibiting farmers who employ illegal wetbacks from deducting wages paid to these wetbacks as busi-

ness expenses on their income tax returns. (2) Confiscating the automobiles and trucks used by private labor contractors for transporting illegal wetbacks to the farms. (3) Instituting a system of fines against farmers who knowingly employ illegal labor. (4) Enlarging the border patrol at the Mexican border.

The Justice Department did not comment on the proposals.

## Oscar C. Hocutt, Ginner, Buried at Drew, Miss.

Funeral services were held March 27 for Oscar C. Hocutt, Drew, Miss., who was a gin operator there. He was 46 years old and a member of the Baptist Church.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Bessie Hocutt; four daughters, Mrs. Merline Beckham, Joliet, Ill., Mrs. Clara G. Morris, Betty Jean Hocutt and Peggy Hocutt, all of Drew; his father, H. C. Hocutt, Drew; six sisters, Mrs. Lera Dodd and Dorothy Hocutt, Doddsville; Mrs. Allie Morgan and Mrs. Vinie Pannel, Blaine; Mrs. Katherine Lewis, Sunflower; and Mrs. Ellen Summerall, Benton; and five brothers, Marvin Hocutt and Benny Hocutt, Indianola; Henry Hocutt, Blaine; Thomas Hocutt, Doddsville; and Rufus Hocutt with the Air Force in Hawaii.

## Terrell Goes to Turkey As Cotton Gin Advisor

L. E. (Lou) Terrell, El Centro, Calif., left April 7 to go to Ankara, Turkey, where he will be an advisor to the Minister of Agriculture. Terrell, who has been a salesman for the Murray Co. of Texas in the Imperial Valley, will serve as a cotton ginning specialist in Turkey during the next 12 months. His work will be associated with the U.S. foreign assistance program. Terrell at one time was a member of the staff of the National Cotton Council.

## West Texas Chamber Names Ray Grisham Treasurer

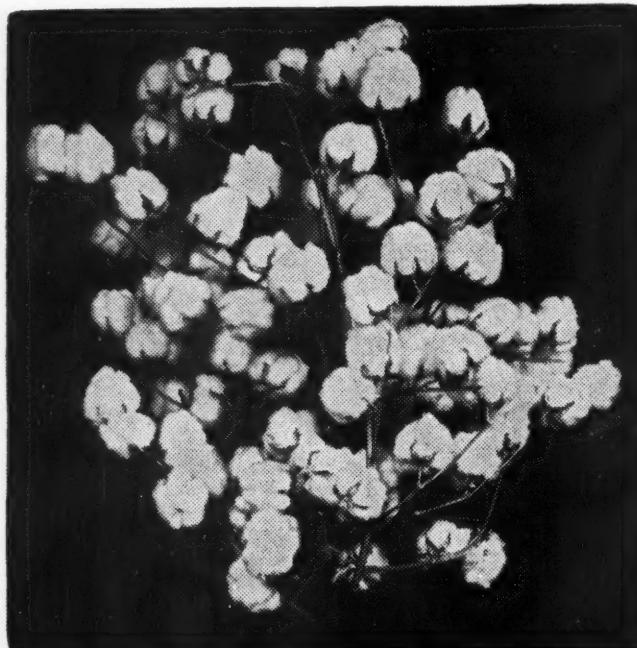
Ray Grisham, Abilene, Texas, was elected treasurer of West Texas Chamber of Commerce at the recent annual meeting in San Angelo. Grisham, southwestern division manager of oil mills for Western Cottonoil Co., is a past president of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and has served as a director and in other capacities in many other crushing industry organizations.

## Stanford Institute Plans Cotton Fire Research

A study of causes of fires in cotton shipped in railroad cars will be conducted by the Stanford Research Institute in California. The research was requested by the Southern Pacific Company.

D. J. Russell, president of the railroad, pointed out that the problem is increasing in importance on the West Coast as the volume of cotton shipped from there grows larger.

The railroad and the institute will make field studies and conduct laboratory tests to determine the causes of cotton fires.



## NORTHERN STAR COTTON

The variety that makes farmers more money per acre, early maturing, heavy fruiting with a quality staple. Mr. Farmer, if you want to increase your yield and profits grow NORTHERN STAR COTTON.

Fuzzy seed sacked in 3 bushel bags, price \$3.50 per bushel prepaid anywhere in Texas; \$3.75 per bushel on orders for less than 3 sacks. Delinted seed in 50 pound bags 18¢ per pound prepaid in Texas.

\$3.50 per bushel and 18¢ per pound FREIGHT COLLECT TO POINTS OUT OF TEXAS. AGENTS WANTED.

Kindly book \_\_\_\_\_ bushels or \_\_\_\_\_ pounds Texas Registered Northern Star Seed at \$3.50 per bushel or 18¢ per pound on delinted seed, FREIGHT PAID IN TEXAS, FREIGHT COLLECT OUT OF TEXAS.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

POST OFFICE \_\_\_\_\_

SHIPPING POINT \_\_\_\_\_

**Northern Star Seed Farms, O'Brien, Texas**

## Drouth Situation

(Continued from Page 18)

"In the long run, we in Texas must store up our water or starve."

### Missouri

Commissioner L. C. Carpenter of Missouri pointed out that the state has had only about one-half the normal rainfall during the past year. For example, the ten-year rainfall average for the month of February is 2.10 inches; only 1.30 fell in February 1954.

"Our pasture and hay crops have been permanently damaged," Carpenter continued, "and only time will tell what the outcome of this year's row crops will be."

"It is impossible to estimate from a monetary standpoint the cost of the drouth to farmers and stockmen. The cost will run into millions of dollars. The state of Missouri has appropriated \$9,250,000, and will utilize \$1,640,000 of federal funds, paying transportation on hay and roughage from out of state . . . to maintain the livestock that was on hand on Missouri farms on Oct. 15, 1953. This involves the movement of 650,000 tons of hay and roughage.

"It is a recognized fact in Missouri that this has not been a benefit to farmers alone but has been a major factor in stabilizing our entire economy and . . . has been beneficial to retail business, banks, manufacturing, etc. The farmers of Missouri are looking ahead with optimism to a satisfactory cropping season this year. However, should that not materialize, the morale of farmers

will reach a new low, and, of course, a large number will be forced to quit."

### Louisiana

Dave L. Pearce, Louisiana Commissioner of Agriculture, made the following statement:

"In Louisiana, we have had an unusual drouth extending from last July up until the present time. I don't think we have had over 25 percent normal rainfall. This is extremely serious because of the severe drouth in 1952."

"The water table in most of our wells has dropped considerably within the last month. The accumulated effect of the drouth situation on our stockmen and farmers gets worse as time passes, because ordinarily we have a heavy growth of vegetation on pastures at this time of year."

"At this time many of our pastures are still bare, our sub-soil is extremely dry, and, if we don't get rain in the near future, our condition will be critical. Land preparation is being carried on at a rapid rate, which is an advantage if and when we do receive moisture. But, in summing up the whole situation, I would say that the farmers and the livestock men face a very gloomy future."

## Publications List Available

Texas Experiment Station, College Station, has published a list of publications written during 1953. It is designated Circular 136 and its title is Agricultural Research Publications Available—Abstracts of Technical Articles Published During 1953.

## • Compress, Warehouse Men Hear Durand

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT and promotion are basic factors which account for the three-million-bale gain in cotton's domestic markets in the past 15 years, A. L. Durand, president of the National Cotton Council, said April 2 in New Orleans.

The Hobart, Okla., man spoke to members of the National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association who met April 1-2 for the seventeenth year. He pointed out that cotton has been successful in competing in clothing and household use markets, which today account for 80 percent of total consumption.

Cotton has been "made over since the 1930's," and, he pointed out, has become stronger, more uniform, is better ginned and more dependable. Improvements in spinning, weaving, and finishing also have been highly significant.

"We have found our new strength, furthermore, in promotion," the Cotton Council president continued. "The story of cotton's better quality has been driven home to the consumer."

Thomas N. Durst, Columbia, S.C., 1953-54 president of the Association, discussed the storage situation in his annual report. He said, "It seems certain that the carryover in public storage next Aug. 1 will be the largest since 1941—something like 8.5 million bales. . . . It is fair speculation that the maximum number of bales available for public storage will be about 21.9 million bales—or approximately 2 million bales more than the total number of bales available for public storage during the current season."

Total public storage capacity, he continued, is about 17.5 million bales. "It is the responsibility of our industry to see to it that the carryover and 1954 crop are handled and stored efficiently and economically. This will require careful advance planning, and intelligent cooperation within the industry, and between our industry and CCC."

The principal address on April 1 was delivered by F. Marion Rhoades, director of the Cotton Branch, Commodity Stabilization Service, USDA. He discussed the President's recommendations for a new farm program as related to agriculture as a whole and as related to cotton.

Officers elected were N. C. Blackburn, Memphis, president; Harris F. Underwood, Lubbock, vice-president; Rufus Mock, Greenwood, Miss., treasurer; and John H. Todd, Memphis, executive vice-president.

## Cotton Producer Brochure Published in Georgia

Georgia Extension Service has published a brochure for cotton growers entitled *Steps to Larger Cotton Yields*. E. C. Westbrook, agronomist, is the author. Principal factors which affect yields are presented in graphic form, and J. E. Moses, secretary of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, comments that "if the information represented by these graphs could be adequately presented to all cotton growers in Georgia, it would doubtless mean a big increase in our average yield this year."



Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association Photo.

**COST-CUTTER** Rotary cultivators are increasing in popularity with cotton producers. They reduce the hoe bill about 50 percent on reasonably clean land, speed up cultivation after rains, allow the sunlight to warm up soils and help to reduce damage by seedling diseases. Everybody—from producer to ginner to crusher—benefits when such modern production practices are employed.

## **Confidence Is Key Word**

# **U.S. Economy Is Sound, Says Business Leader**

■ LONG-TERM PROSPECTS are unlimited, Du Pont president says, while people who are unduly alarmed about short-term prospects are guilty of "economic myopia." Business and consumer optimism is big factor.

**W**HILE ADMITTING the possibility of a depression in 1954, Crawford H. Greenewalt, president of the Du Pont Co., asserts that the long-term outlook for the U.S. economy is excellent.

Prosperity and recession are influenced less by rational economic reasoning than by simple confidence and optimism. Whether we will have a recession in 1954 depends largely on whether people feel safe in increasing their consumption or whether they are fearful of their economic well-being.

"If we could find some way of climbing into the minds of 160 million people, we could tell very easily how good or bad business is going to be."

Greenewalt expressed these opinions in an address before the Commonwealth Club of California. We have, he said, an economy of abundance rather than an economy of necessity. In such an economy, buying power is not an arbitrary factor. Above the necessary food, shelter and clothing, U.S. consumers can buy other goods, the purchase of which can be deferred. Acquisition of new cars, television sets, washing machines and the like can be postponed indefinitely. "If people . . . feel that they wish to defer a large percentage of their normal purchases, we will surely have a recession," Greenewalt stated.

A depression, once started, accumulates momentum and breeds panic, the Du Pont president asserted. The business community must accept major responsibility for seeing that panic does not start. "That it can do by maintaining its confidence high and its economic temperature as near normal as possible."

Greenewalt emphasized that industry must keep its eye firmly fixed on the long-term upward trend. Predictions of the future have always been "hopelessly shortsighted and pessimistic," he said, and the "progress of genius and inventiveness is something that is always underrated . . . Those who become unduly alarmed at our short-term prospects are guilty simply of economic myopia."

The spectacular advance of American economy, as Greenewalt phrased it, is due to "our experiment in government (which) has succeeded beyond the fondest expectations of its founders, for not even they could foresee the effects of man's daring, vision, and creativeness set free to operate without hindrance."

• From Plow to Test Tube—The first hundred years of our history were the years of the pioneer and explorer who set out to conquer and settle the West and to create an agricultural abundance for our growing population. Today research is giving the American economy its characteristic surge and dynamic qualities.

"There has been some talk in past years of the possibility that our economy is maturing, that we are reaching an in-

dustrial plateau from which we will progress only as our population increases. This point of view seems to me to be nonsense. For it is tantamount to saying that the last scientific barrier has been crossed, that there is no fruitful objective for further research, and that man's appetite for a more abundant life has been fulfilled.

"On the contrary, in the fifty years or so during which we have practiced applied science, it seems to me we have made only the smallest of forward strides, and the horizons before us are unlimited and extend far beyond our present vision.

"It is essential," Greenewalt concluded, "as we make our way through the squalls and alarms of 1954 that we keep our eye on the main goal, which is the continuation of our progress to greater productivity, to greater abundance, to new products for the betterment and simplification of our lives."

## **Linseed Oil and Kenaf Sold**

USDA has reported the sale by Commodity Credit Corporation of 84 million pounds of raw linseed oil for export to Europe, and of 51,468 pounds of 1952-crop kenaf fiber for domestic use in connection with a fiber development program.

## **• Oil Mills Urged To Ship Clean Hulls**

OIL MILL operators are urged to work with their superintendents, to assure the shipment of clean hulls, by Jas. D. Dawson, Jr., Houston, chairman of the products committee, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

In a letter to Texas mills, Dawson said that dairymen and livestock feeders have complained about the quality of cottonseed hulls and that there have been some rejections. After citing the definition of prime cottonseed hulls in Rule 125 of National Cottonseed Products Association, Dawson said that the committee has seen shipments that contained an excessive amount of foreign matter.

Members of the products committee who met March 29 with Texas Feed Control Service Officials at College Station were Dawson; Peter Fox, Sweetwater; J. W. Howell, Jr., Bryan; and C. C. Harlan, Paris.

## **Brand Names Returning To British Margarine**

Margarine manufacturers in Great Britain are about to start an intensive advertising campaign to proclaim the return of brand-name margarines to the market for the first time in 14 years. At stake is about \$196 million which British housewives spend on the spread annually.

During the war brand names were dropped and the government dictated standard recipes to manufacturers and supplied them with the necessary ingredients. The wartime spread was called "special" margarine. Deliveries were slow to cut down on distribution costs, and sometimes the product was not fresh when it reached the housewives.

## **USDA Cotton Ginning Report for 1953, 1952, 1951 Crops**

State	Cotton ginned (exclusive of linters)					
	Running bales			Equivalent 500-pound bales		
	1953	1952	1951	1953	1952	1951
United States	*16,324,248	*14,954,575	*15,075,914	16,470,009	15,139,472	15,148,272
Alabama	967,145	897,125	912,926	978,652	905,591	924,220
Arizona	1,062,647	982,187	799,178	1,067,263	946,563	809,385
Arkansas	1,527,319	1,343,606	1,244,953	1,550,918	1,369,911	1,252,546
California	1,783,677	1,822,123	1,764,325	1,778,996	1,822,372	1,760,204
Florida	13,849	17,425	18,236	13,471	17,459	18,050
Georgia	751,968	735,043	926,078	750,432	729,494	935,286
Illinois	1,702	851	980	1,719	848	941
Kentucky	6,535	5,061	4,656	6,497	4,919	4,340
Louisiana	795,301	738,602	749,226	807,167	759,979	763,602
Mississippi	2,099,422	1,859,364	1,588,874	2,127,645	1,904,018	1,606,337
Missouri	452,577	394,137	321,681	446,877	392,285	307,306
New Mexico	314,804	310,979	265,205	310,319	311,428	259,316
North Carolina	464,048	583,770	560,126	453,938	573,474	549,702
Oklahoma	427,167	259,242	457,186	427,466	260,670	455,740
South Carolina	699,424	670,972	871,644	688,893	656,100	865,735
Tennessee	685,558	621,119	525,393	701,278	635,415	530,969
Texas	4,255,724	3,742,789	4,053,196	4,342,762	3,828,466	4,092,412
Virginia	15,381	20,230	12,061	15,716	20,480	12,181

\*Includes 345,860 bales of the crop of 1953 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which were counted on supply for the season of 1952-53, compared with 176,356 and 223,566 bales of the crops of 1952 and 1951.

The statistics in this report for 1953 are subject to revision. Included in the total for 1953 are 23,569 bales which ginners estimated would be turned out after the March canvass compared with 3,765 for 1952; American-Egyptian bales, 64,479 for 1953; 93,467 for 1952; and 46,049 for 1951.

The average gross weight per bale for the crop, excluding linters, is 504.5 pounds for 1953; 506.2 for 1952; and 502.4 for 1951. The number of ginners operated for the crop of 1953 is 7,141 compared with 7,367 for 1952 and 7,658 for 1951.

### **Consumption, Stocks, Imports, and Exports**

Cotton consumed during the month of February 1954 amounted to 684,367 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Feb. 27, 1954, was 1,824,034 bales, and in public storage and at compresses, 11,488,551 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 19,656,000. The imports of cotton for December 1953 were 11,069 bales and exports were 375,035 bales.

## • Dairy Support Cut Goes Into Effect

PRICE SUPPORT level for dairy products was reduced to 75 percent of parity on April 1, and just prior to that date USDA announced two moves designed to strengthen the dairy situation.

The first was a promotion program to push consumption of dairy products which began April 1 and is scheduled to reach its peak during June. The second is an educational program aimed at increasing the practice of culling low-producing dairy cattle. USDA believes that culling may have been excessively low in the past because of low beef prices and high dairy support prices.

On March 29 Secretary of Agriculture Benson said that he hoped for a reduction in many areas in prices of butter, cheese and fluid milk as a result of the cut in support prices.

The Secretary noted that "if we would use as much dairy produce per capita now as we did in 1945, in one year the extra consumption would wipe out 7.5 billion of the 8 billion pounds of milk equivalent the government holds in storage."

"We are making progress," he continued, "toward agreement on methods of moving government stocks, especially butter, to consumers at lower prices. . . . We are continuing to make headway on methods of expanding markets for dried milk. We will entertain proposals for sales of dairy products abroad, providing they do not involve price benefits not available to U.S. consumers."

On March 31 USDA estimated it held 350 million pounds of butter, 420 million pounds of cheese and 550 million pounds of nonfat dry milk solids.

## Georgia Spinners Group Names George Glenn

George E. Glenn, Jr., Exposition Cotton Mills Co., Atlanta, was named president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia at the April 7-8-9 meeting in Boca Raton, Fla. He succeeds R. H. Jewell, vice-president of Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga.

Among the speakers at the convention were Dr. George S. Benson, president, Harding College, Searcy, Ark., and Dr. David A. Lockmiller, president, University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn.

## • Senators Make Ten Words Do for One

IT'S NOT easy to talk like a lawmaker, and for that matter you have to listen carefully to understand one.

The art of using ten words where one would do has hit a high point in the Senate chamber, where the memory of the great debaters like Webster probably spurs 'em on.

Consider, for example, the following sentence from the tongue of Senator Dirksen of Illinois:

"I should like to address myself briefly to the unfinished business and make observations thereon, if the overtones in the Senate chamber will subside just a little."

Freely interpreted this means, "Shut up so I can get a word in!"

Stuff like this, the Senators seem to feel, impresses the folks back home.

had been started in several parts of the Valley.

R. D. Griffith, associate county agent at Weslaco, pointed out that cotton in the Valley was nearing the squaring stage. He reminded growers that regular field inspections for cotton insect damage is the basis of a sound cotton insect control program.

## Crushers Helping Farm Youth Activities

The public relations committee of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association recently made two contributions to agricultural activities of Texas farm youth. Crushers provided \$50 toward the expense of sending the winning Texas 4-H Club dairy team to the National Dairy Congress at Waterloo, Iowa; and gave \$100 for entertainment at the Future Farmers state contest to be held at College Station.

## Release Stresses Value of Fertilizers for Cotton

A release on using fertilizer properly to increase cotton yields has been distributed by C. B. Spencer, Dallas, agricultural director of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, as chairman of the cotton production committee of the Statewide Cotton Committee.

Use of commercial fertilizer, Spencer pointed out in an accompanying letter, is only a step toward improving land fertility; all conservation measures must be accelerated before high yields can be expected.

## Beef Group Organizes

The California Beef Industry Council, an organization to help in promotion and merchandising of beef, was organized recently in Berkeley. Plans were made to collect 10 cents a head on all beef sold in the state to finance the program.

## Insect Population Light In Rio Grande Valley

The general over-all population of insects in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas is light, according to the Texas Extension Service at Weslaco. Cotton insects are reported in all sections of the Valley, however, and some fields are being heavily damaged by certain early season pests.

Cutworms were reported on April 1 in all sections of the Valley. Reports were scattered, but no one section seemed more heavily infested than others. Darkling beetles were reported in Willacy County and were causing isolated damage.

Aphids were not present in most fields up to April 1.

Thrips were present in several sections, but on April 1, little damage had been done. Control action against thrips

## The New Improved ZEIG Universal Traveling Telescope

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# Natural Labor Division KEY TO PROSPERITY Through World Commerce

■ LAMAR FLEMING, Jr., Houston, of Anderson, Clayton & Co., spoke before the Atlantic Cotton Association at Palm Beach, Fla., April 2. His talk was entitled *Where Are We Headed?* Excerpts from his discussion appear here.

"We like to think that we decide our course and steer to it," said Lamar Fleming, Jr., in his talk before the Atlantic Cotton Association in Palm Beach, Fla., April 2. "The fact is most of the decision lies with the currents and winds of destiny and our field of decision is only how we shall tack with or against current and wind. The extent that our wills and minds affect the decisions depends on our perception of the facts and forces and the logic of our designs to make the best of them."

"The decisions now to be made are momentous for our posterity and for world posterity; because our power, productivity, and consumption have grown so vast that what we do or fail to do is of tremendous influence on the trend of events throughout the world."

"The world's hopes hang on our wisdom and constancy in the role of leadership; and its fears are of our unwisdom and inconstancy. So also for our own hopes and fears, since we are part of the world and its destiny, notwithstanding our startling greatness."

"There have been three times like this in history. After the destruction of Carthage, a vacuum of power and order invited the leadership of Rome, or else anarchy; and the situation was similar after the destruction of Napoleon, with England then in the leading role."

"Fortunately for mankind, the Romans were prepared for this role by the great objective teachings of the Athenian and Roman philosophers, and the English, when their time came, by the teachings of such thinkers as Voltaire, Franklin, Ricardo, Adam Smith, and Mill, and by reaction to the new philosophies of government that had been put to the test in the U.S. and France. Under the leadership of these enlightened nations, productivity, trade, well-being, peace, and fair practice blossomed and flourished; and the human race enjoyed its two greatest ages of progress."

"There was another time, after the fall of Rome, when no power and responsibility filled the vacuum; and a thousand years of anarchy ensued. The nomadic conquerors had not paused to breed philosophers; and their untaught power was equal to the fleeting act of destruction but not to the sustained effort of replacement."

"I think it is clear that we stand today at another great crossroads of history. . . . It remains to be seen whether we have the objectivity and wisdom to recognize the perils and opportunities and to use our abundant powers to fashion from them a happy future for ourselves and for the world—which is one

and the same thing, since we could not achieve it for ourselves alone, even if we so desired."

"The difficulty is to be objective. We delve objectively into the sciences that explain the behavior of things and of other animals, and we find there the laws and principles that identify the infallible effects of given causes. A kind of escapism makes us resist objectivity when we approach the sciences of human behavior: we cling to an illusion of independence from the laws and principles in which the Creator has ordained the effect of every cause, no less for humans than for animals and things."

"History shows that concentrated power and wealth tends to diffuse itself into surrounding vacuums through leadership, example, commerce, investment, and financial movement. We cannot prevent this rule from shaping our destiny, nor can we escape the role of leadership. But, if we understand objectively and map our course accordingly, our leadership will be more fruitful in peace, happiness, and prosperity, for our children and the world, than if we haltingly stumble into it, under the compulsion of forces that we have not understood."

## Productivity of Labor

"All human experience shows the great benefits of division of labor and how these benefits can be multiplied by the use of savings to furnish tools and machines that multiply the productivity of labor."

"The wealthier communities abound in savings available for the purchase of tools and machines and in the means to buy the products; so that they are able not only to place an abundance of tools and machines in the hands of their workers but also to furnish vast markets to absorb the products and thus permit the expansion of highly specialized mass production on a scale that is not practicable where dependence is on narrower markets."

Fleming here pointed out that this high degree of specialization has two results: increasing the productivity of the individual and raising his wages. At the same time, in terms of labor man-hours, specialization and mechanization reduce the unit cost of the product.

"The degree of substitution of machines for man-hours varies from product to product," Fleming continued. "In some cases, it is so great that the cost of the product in terms of money becomes lower than the cost in communities of less wealth, despite great differences in wage rates."

"For example, we produce automo-

biles, farm machinery, and office machinery at costs that enable us to compete in all the world's markets to which our products are admitted, although our wage rates in these industries are high compared not only to foreign wage rates, but also to the wages prevailing in other American industries. At the other extreme, there are handicraft industries, such as painted shawls, handmade pottery, and so on, which are not amenable to mechanization. Members of a wealthy community can remain in this kind of occupation only if they are subsidized in one way or another at the expense of the community as a whole."

"In between the most mechanized productions and the handicraft productions lie types of industry and agriculture in which the relation of the capital factor to the labor factor varies widely; and the comparative costs in these lines, as between the richer and poorer communities, vary according to amenability to mechanization, which in turn changes from time to time with new inventions and technologies, and of course according to the availability of natural resources and other factors."

"Since earliest history, local sovereigns, anxious to promote local productions in order to be self-sufficient among warlike neighbors, have used the device of import duties for the purpose. As the community became wealthier and able to provide tools and machines, the handicraft lines of production and those less amenable to mechanization lagged in economical productivity as compared with the lines that benefited more by mechanization."

"For this there were two remedies: to continue or increase the tariff protection for these productions, making the consuming public bear the bill for their uneconomic operation; or to draw on the poorer, more meagerly equipped communities for the things that logically are the poor man's handiwork, and to equip more and more of the members of the wealthy community with high-efficiency machines, to the end that the productivity of every member should enjoy the full benefit of the community's capacity to furnish tools and machines."

"The philosophies of these two remedies are completely opposite: the one to support people in occupations where they are at a disadvantage and have little opportunity for betterment, and the other to launch them in new occupations where they will be at an advantage and will enjoy broader opportunity."

"Viewed in this light, there can be little doubt that subsidized perpetuation of productions with very high man-hour labor factors in rich communities is detrimental in the long run to the interest of all. It obviously is detrimental to the consumer. It is in the long run detrimental to the people maintained in employments lacking promise of the increased earnings that flow from the productivity of high-efficiency tools and machinery. It is detrimental to the poor people in the poor communities who are denied a market for products of their hands or of the meager implements available to them."

"And it is detrimental in the larger sense that the repression of our imports narrows the opportunity of foreign countries to earn dollars with which to buy more of our exportable products and to attain higher wage and living standards."

"All would benefit if a maximum of the workers of the rich community found

employments in which they could enjoy the full advantage of the tools and machines which the wealth of the community can afford, and if they vacated the fields of simple handicraft to the workers of the poorer communities . . . This is the course of division of labor."

#### Flow of Destiny

"We are not dealing with a threat or a promise, but with something that is happening. It does not make a great deal of difference whether we like it or not. We can fight it, making the transition slower and more painful; but we cannot stop it. For it is the flow of destiny, which drowns those who try to swim against it. And it is our national interest, which in the long run will override fractional resistance.

"Except behind garrisons and the walls of castles and Kremlins, or beyond insurmountable distances, nature does not insulate the rich from the poor . . . Roads, railways, ships, and planes have erased distance. The wealth and power of the U.S. has become the near neighbor of the impoverishment and frustration of other nations. It is as if we were the rich man in a poor town.

"What does a wise rich man do in a poor town? He pays his poorer neighbors for the services and things that they can furnish cheaper than he can. He uses his capital to provide plants and farms, in which he can employ them to mutual advantage. He supplies capital selectively for their enterprises, through participations and loans, for mutual profit.

This is the position today of the U.S.

in relation to the rest of the world, Fleming reiterated. The U.S. will take world leadership and conform to the natural laws of division of labor, either willingly or under compulsion.

"We will expand our trade with the poorer communities of the world," he continued, "taking more of their products and furnishing them with things which we can produce cheaper than they, despite our higher wages, because we can afford more and better productive machinery or because of our endowment of natural resources. We will send an increasing flow of money abroad, not public money but private money, to earn a profit in foreign enterprises and the development of foreign resources, or to earn interest.

"In these ways the balance of our international payments and receipts will be achieved at ascending levels of both exports and imports, and our economy will be spared the tortures that would result from shrinking our exports to the level of repressed imports. Foreign economies and standards of living will benefit, which will narrow the gap between wage rates here and abroad."

Fleming then re-emphasized his belief in the inevitability of this future; then he asked the question: How shall we accommodate ourselves to it?

"We must recognize that it is the fate of the rich, as well as their great privilege, to buy from the poor. So we must accommodate ourselves to a more welcome attitude toward imports. We must direct our domestic productive enterprises to the productions in which our comparative costs are favorable, hence

not dependent on protection . . . We must adopt as fundamental policy a program of gradual liberalization of our tariff structure, eliminating tariffs on items in which our comparative costs are favorable, reducing the rates that are so high as to be virtually exclusionary, and reviewing all of them by the criterion of national interest as contrasted with particular group interest.

"We must challenge the integrity of pleas for protection on grounds of military necessity and require that the real substance of such necessity be passed upon at the highest levels of governmental and military responsibility. We must abandon protection by indirection, for instance the Buy American Act and customs procedures which restrict imports by technicalities, red tape, and nuisance.

"If any go so far as to advocate complete elimination of tariffs, I am sure you will agree with me that they go beyond the politically possible at this time; and I also believe that they deal with a question that should not be prejudged until we or later generations have observed the effects of a gradual liberalization."

#### U.S. Investment Abroad

"I do not believe there is a great deal that needs to be done at our end in the accommodation of our own thoughts to more liberal participation in foreign enterprises, as investors and bankers. There are measures that might be taken to lighten the tax burden on foreign earnings. I believe personally that withdrawal of our government's



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lending agencies from the field of long-term foreign financing would make the foreign investment field more attractive to the private American investor . . . although there is much to be said for the service which the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development have rendered where political and even military uncertainties have chilled the confidence of the private investor.

"A great new necessity for one type of foreign investment has been building up as a result of the growth of our industry and of its needs for imported materials; and the growth of these needs is sure to continue in a country whose population is growing at the rate of 25 percent each fifteen years. We will have to go abroad to develop sources of an increasing list of minerals; and we will have to send talent and billions of dollars for the purpose.

"However, there are serious deterrents to private investments abroad. In some places the deterrent is military or political uncertainty. In others, the American investor is deterred by nationalistic hostility, discrimination, and uncertainty of equitable treatment. More generally, he is deterred by lack of assurance that he will be allowed to bring his earnings back into dollars, if he makes earnings, or to bring his investment back into dollars, if he liquidates.

"I believe the traditions of equitable treatment of foreign investors will return toward the prewar standards as our government agencies withdraw from the foreign long-term finance field, as currencies become sounder, bringing new life to thrift and accumulation of domestic investment funds in the host countries themselves, and as the economies of Western Europe become able again to re-enter the foreign investment field and to become our partners in the propagation of ethical standards. I believe our government too can help in this, by a firm but temperate attitude."

The remainder of Fleming's address was devoted to the question of convertibility of currency. Fleming pointed out that as a result of World War II many countries have been facing serious difficulties in the matter of balancing international accounts. He then discussed reasons for this situation and measures that have been taken in efforts to remedy it.

## Liquid Ammonia Supply Is Increasing Rapidly

The American farmer will soon have a free choice of the form of nitrogen he wishes to use, said Clyde T. Marshall, New York, in an address before the board of directors of the Agricultural Ammonia Institute in Memphis recently.

The supply of anhydrous ammonia is increasing rapidly, he pointed out, adding that if recommendations of state experiment stations were followed, "We couldn't produce enough nitrogen for years to meet the need. Consumption is now so low that it makes the recommended practices look ridiculous."

The board discussed state regulations as to use of anhydrous ammonia and heard John Stivers, attorney, discuss depreciation of ammonia storage tanks and equipment.

E. W. Thomas, Booneville, Mo., national president, presided at the meeting.

## White Is Named Manager Of Mill at Lubbock

J. W. Simmons of Dallas, President of the Lubbock Cotton Oil Co., Lubbock, announces the appointment of Dixon White as manager to succeed George A. Simmons, who passed away March 22.

White has been assistant manager of the Lubbock mill for the past six years. He has been in the cotton oil industry



DIXON WHITE

some 20 years, starting as a clerk with the Swift & Co. Oil Mill at Brownwood, Texas. Later, he became cashier and salesman. In 1943 White was transferred to Houston as seed buyer and assistant manager. He later was named manager of the Swift mill at Coleman, Texas. After two years at Coleman, White went to Lubbock as assistant manager.

His family consists of his wife, Virginia, and two daughters, Kathy and Nancy, ages 15 and 11. White is secretary-treasurer of the Plains Ginnery Association and a member of the board of stewards of the Methodist Church in Lubbock.

## Amsco Transfers Barker To Office in Chicago

Thomas Barker, formerly Midsouth territory manager at Jackson, Miss., has been transferred to the main office of American Mineral Spirits Co. in Chicago, M. A. Williams, vice-president and sales manager, has announced. He was succeeded in Jackson by Robert L. Moore, Jr., as manager of the Midsouth territory.

Barker will strengthen the firm's sales staff in Chicago, Williams said. He has had a number of years of technical experience in the petroleum industry, and has represented Amsco in Atlanta and the Southeast, as well as in the Midsouth, in the sale of Amsco's line of technical naphthas.

He is a graduate of the University of Miami with a B.S. degree in chemistry and continued his graduate work at Northwestern University. During World War II Lieutenant Barker served as a navigator in the Air Force and completed 20 missions in the European Theatre.

## Western Producers (Continued from Page 15)

tomologist, New Mexico Extension Service; and Texas, Neal Randolph, entomologist, Texas Extension Service.

Wednesday afternoon — Claude L. Welch, director, Production and Marketing Division, National Cotton Council. Types and Qualities of Cottons Desired by Mills, Graves Jones, Jones, Gardner and Beal, Inc. Defoliation and Mechanical Harvesting as It Affects Ginning, W. H. Fortenberry, U.S. Ginning Laboratory, Mesilla Park, N.M.

Application of Agricultural Chemicals with Air and Ground Equipment, Norman Akesson, agricultural engineer, University of California. Advancements in Bottom Defoliation, Lamar C. Brown, physiologist, U.S. Cotton Field Station.

Panel discussion, Practical Aspects of Cotton Defoliation. Moderator will be W. H. Tharp, principal physiologist, USDA, Beltsville, Md. Other members of the panel will include Marvin Hoover, cotton specialist, California Extension Service; Angus Hyer, assistant physiologist, U.S. Cotton Field Station; Gordon Hoff, agronomist, New Mexico Extension Service; V. T. Walhood, physiologist, USDA California Experiment Station; Vernon L. Hall, agriculturist, Chipman Chemical Co.

## Leading Cotton Counties By States, 1953

Four of the nine counties that ginned over 200,000 bales of cotton during 1953 are in California. Two counties are located in Arizona and Texas, respectively, and one is in Arkansas. Kern County, California, led the nation with 505,584 bales. Other counties in the top nine include Maricopa, Arizona, 465,326 bales; Fresno, California, 426,011 bales; Pinal, Arizona, 355,701 bales; Tulare, California, 282,563 bales; Lubbock, Texas, 248,853 bales; Mississippi County, Arkansas, 231,453 bales; Hale, Texas, 229,753 bales; and Kings, California, 214,859 bales. Figures are taken from Department of Commerce cotton ginning reports. Quantities are in running bales. Linters are not included. The following table shows the leading five counties in each cotton-growing state.

State and County	Running Bales	State and County	Running Bales
ALABAMA		MISSOURI	
Madison	75,581	Dunklin	118,058
Limestone	61,880	New Madrid	114,332
DeKalb	44,985	Pemiscot	106,252
Lawrence	41,392	Mississippi	37,116
Morgan	34,223	Stoddard	33,149
ARIZONA		NEW MEXICO	
Maricopa	465,326	Dona Ana	72,597
Pinal	355,701	Chaves	64,652
Yuma	98,343	Eddy	64,265
Pima	82,026	Lea	40,591
Graham	24,356	Luna	39,740
ARKANSAS		NORTH CAROLINA	
Mississippi	231,453	Robeson	51,398
Crittenden	118,670	Cleveland	42,705
Craighead	109,506	Northampton	27,489
Poinsett	95,553	Halifax	23,949
Phillips	84,737	Harnett	23,041
CALIFORNIA		NORTH CAROLINA	
Kern	505,584	Tillman	51,566
Fresno	426,011	Caddo	42,488
Tulare	282,563	Washita	38,532
Kings	214,859	Beckham	37,147
Imperial	173,049	Kiowa	27,036
GEORGIA		LOUISIANA	
Burke	32,498	Tipton	62,219
Colquitt	27,668	Lauderdale	60,703
Bartow	23,990	Gibson	58,798
Walton	21,127	Haywood	58,008
Laurens	20,406	Dyer	46,336
SOUTH CAROLINA		MISSISSIPPI	
Orangeburg	70,508	Sunflower	173,836
Sumter	47,670	Bolivar	145,693
Lee	45,816	Coahoma	135,014
Florence	45,302	Washington	133,810
Marlboro	35,847	Le Flore	120,084
TEXAS		Lubbock	248,953
Hale	229,753	Hale	187,697
Lamb	150,628	Ellis	124,115
Hidalgo			

## **USDA Accepts Tenders of Cottonseed Products**

Tenders of about 5,665 tank cars of crude cottonseed oil, 221 cars of refined cottonseed oil, 487,880 tons of meal and cake, and 326,552 bales of linters were received through March 31 by the New Orleans CSS commodity office under the 1953 Cottonseed Products Purchase Program, F. P. Biggs, director, announced earlier this month.

About 113,416 tons of meal and cake have been repurchased by the mills. Of the remainder, 140,844 tons were sold to Commodity Credit Corporation for future delivery and 233,620 tons taken into inventory.

The linters consist of 86,252 bales of first cut, 204,439 bales of second cut and 35,861 bales of mill-run. Of these 3,139 bales of first cut, 62,340 bales of second cut, and 878 bales of mill-run have been repurchased by the mills.

Approximately 4,826 tank cars of crude oil have been sold to refiners for refining. The resultant refined oil will be repurchased by CCC in accordance with purchase program.

## **• Mill Provides Town With Top Leaders**

HILLSBORO, Texas, is one town that knows where to go for leadership in community affairs.

Mayor of Hillsboro is J. Perry Batis, who also is treasurer of the Hill County Cotton Oil Co.

Hillsboro Chamber of Commerce has elected as its president S. J. Vaughan, III, also of the Hill County Cotton Oil Co.; but not to be confused with S. J. Vaughan, Jr., who is just his dad, president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, and served 16 years as alderman.

The Press would be interested in hearing about any other communities that have two top local officials from the ginning or crushing industry.

## **Jackson Cites Importance Of Cotton to Everyone**

Cotton's vital importance to Texas and the rest of the nation should cause everyone, regardless of whether they are directly associated with some phase of the industry, to work in behalf of cotton. This was emphasized by Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, chairman of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, in a talk April 5 before the Dallas Agricultural Club.

Without cotton, the economy of Texas would collapse, Jackson said at the conclusion of a review of the history of the crop and its role in the national economy in peace and war.

Jack Whetstone, secretary, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, introduced the speaker, listing some of his many activities in behalf of cotton.

## **Emergency Loans Available To Dust Area Farmers**

Farmers in dust storm areas can obtain emergency loans to pay for listing and chiseling land subject to wind erosion. Eligible borrowers can get \$1 an acre or more for this work, USDA has announced.

## **• Textile Situation Bad in Canada**

A SERIOUS textile situation in Canada is reported in the March review issued by the International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington. Bale openings during January were the lowest since before World War II.

While over-all demand conditions remain favorable, the committee's report said, the Canadian textile industry is affected by the large volume of foreign textile imports. Canadian produced textiles now account for little more than half the total market.

January activity was at the lowest level since before World War II and many mills continue to operate on a part-time basis. Cotton consumption dur-

ing the first half of the current season declined by 31,000 bales, or 17 percent, as compared to the same period in 1952-53.

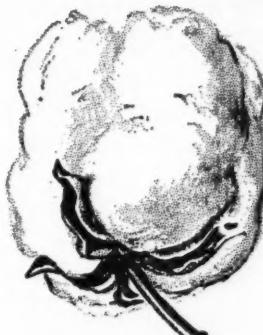
## **Drouth Feed Shipments Summarized by USDA**

USDA reports that 343,689 tons of cottonseed meal were shipped by Commodity Credit Corporation under the emergency drouth program through March 19. To that date 352,245 tons had been approved by county USDA drouth committees.

For the same period 250,277 tons of pellets had been shipped and 285,424 approved; and 3,967 tons of slab cake had been shipped and 5,311 approved.

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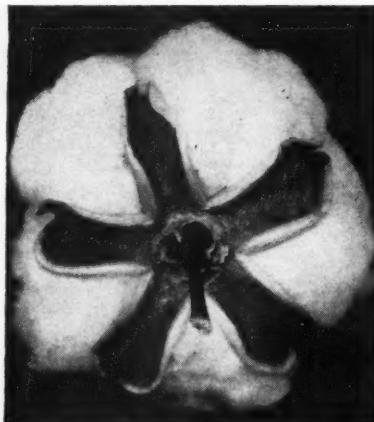
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## **Cotton Congress Will Hear Outstanding Authorities**

■ PLANS for annual event made at Dallas meeting of Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Entertainment will include boat tour of harbor.

TOP LEADERS in USDA, the cotton trade and textile industry will discuss current cotton problems at the fifteenth annual American Cotton Congress June 3-4-5 at the Plaza and Driscoll Hotels in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Plans for the program, entertainment and exhibit features of the meeting were drafted by Congress committee members in Dallas April 5. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, sponsor of the Congress, presided at the Dallas meeting.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture J. Earl Coke and Lamar Fleming, Jr., chairman of the board of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, are among the agricultural leaders invited to deliver major addresses at the Corpus Christi meeting.

Other speakers will be announced later, Jackson said, after final details of the program have been completed by special committees appointed for the different sessions.

Earl Berkley, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; A. L. Ward, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas; and C. B. Spencer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas, were named chairmen of committees that will develop plans for three sessions of the Congress. K. Lanse Turner, Texas Cotton Research Committee, Lubbock, heads the exhibits committee.

Jackson announced that a number of special entertainment features are planned. They will include a boat trip to show visitors the port facilities at Corpus Christi, naval installations and other points of interest; a complimentary luncheon; a cocktail party; and other entertainment.

## **Margarine Production Continues To Set New High Records**

A new record for January-February margarine production was established this year. A total of 256,201,000 pounds was produced. This represents a 6.5 percent gain over the first two months last year.

Margarine production continued to top creamery butter output. An estimated 116 million pounds of butter were turned out in January and February.

USDA estimates that 8.3 pounds of margarine will be consumed per capita in 1954. Eight and one-tenth pounds were consumed per person last year.

## **Butter Oil To Be Sold Abroad**

USDA recently asked for offers to convert 1,150,000 pounds of USDA butter into butter oil for human food in the Middle East under a United Nations program. The Department plans to deliver the butter oil by April 30.

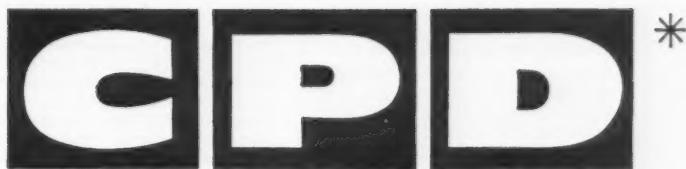
An additional 30,000 pounds of butter has been sold for use as a cocoa butter extender, bringing the total sold under this program to 300,000 pounds.

## **Delta Council Program Planned**

A U.S. senator and an industrialist will be the two featured speakers at the nineteenth annual meeting of Delta Council, according to an announcement by Council President C. R. Sayre of Scott. The meeting will be held May 11 on the campus of Delta State College at Cleveland.

Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, the nation's first Secretary of the Air Force, and John S. Coleman, Detroit, president of the Burroughs Corp. and leader in foreign trade developments, will address the Delta Council assembly.

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**SUGGESTION:** Why not reproduce one or more of your current advertisements in "The Press" in an attractive mailing piece? Others have found this an effective way to drive home a specific message . . . to tie in the top coverage "The Press" gives them in the ginning industry with dealer sales efforts—in a single state, a tier of states, or the entire Cotton Belt. Ginners are already making plans for the 1954 season. There is no better time than now to plan and let us help you produce one or more mailing pieces to reach ginners in the next few weeks.

**WRITE AND LET US EXPLAIN FURTHER**



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• • • • • • • • • • DALLAS 21, TEXAS**

## Need for Agricultural Research

(Continued from Page 12)

market conditions. Production is still increasing; 80 million boxes are expected in 1953-54.

The American people have become accustomed to new scientific, industrial and agricultural developments; they are prepared to accept, manufacture and enjoy them.

### Scientific Age In Agriculture

Agriculture has made more progress in this nation in the last 75 years than in the previous 75 centuries elsewhere in the world. Guided by science and technology and favored by the abundance of fertile land and free political and economic institutions, it is giving us each year a higher standard of living and a better way of life. Forty years ago, when the farm population was 35 percent of the total, the gross farm income for the entire U.S. was only slightly over \$7 billion. For 1951, when the farm population had dropped to 15 percent of the total, this income for the U.S. was over \$36 billion. By increasing productivity and cutting losses from insects and diseases, research in the last 25 years has added \$10 billion a year to the farm income.

• **Modern Farm Produces Efficiently**—Farming has become a highly technical operation, depending largely on machines, electric power, new methods of breeding and cultivation, fertilizers and other chemicals, and on continuing research, experimentation and education. Farming has become much more productive. Today from one man-hour of farm labor we get 2½ times as much farm output as 40 years ago and from one acre of land 56 percent more corn, 27 percent more cotton, 37 percent more potatoes, 53 percent more tobacco and 44 percent more hay.

• **Improved Utilization of Farm Crops**—Science has brought advances in farm crop utilization which, like advances in production, strengthen our entire economy, conserve land resources, and assist

in meeting the food, feed and clothing needs of our increasing population without increasing land requirements. Much of the utilization research, which has been given concentrated attention only in recent years, is done in the four USDA Regional Research Laboratories.

Two examples of successful developments in utilization research, penicillin and frozen citrus concentrates, have been described. The SRRL cotton opener, developed in the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, is another example of successful application of utilization research in solving a specific agricultural problem. This new machine was developed at a crucial time in an effort to eliminate difficulties that the textile industry encounters in processing mechanically harvested cotton, which is lower in grade than hand picked. Scientists at the Southern Laboratory, realizing that mechanization is vital to maintaining the competitive position of cotton, developed a new and radically different type of lint cotton opening machine which transforms large matted lumps of cotton from the bale to a loose, fluffy, divided state without damage to the cotton. Used in textile mills, the machine facilitates removal of the unusually large amount of trash found in mechanically harvested cottons — a problem of increasing importance to both farmers and textile processors—and decreases the amount of spinnable fiber lost with the trash. The opener is produced commercially in the U.S. by two companies under USDA patents. Although the opener was developed only a few years ago, about 70 are already being used by mills to process almost two million bales of cotton at savings of about \$1 per bale.

The value of utilization research to Southern agriculture can be illustrated further by listing other commercialized developments of the Southern Laboratory: Acetylated cotton, a new-type fiber which has greatly enhanced resistance to heat, rot, and certain chemicals; an elastic cotton bandage, which conforms to irregular contours of the body

and is self-clinging; improved techniques for processing cotton which make possible the production of yarns of higher quality at lower cost; THPC, a phosphorous compound that can be used to flameproof cotton; acetoglycerides, tailor-made oil and fat products prepared from cottonseed and peanut oils; filtration-extraction, a modified method for the direct solvent extraction of oilseeds; vegetable oil-derived plasticizers (toughening oils used in the manufacture of plastics); and a method for recovering aconitic acid from molasses. While the value of utilization research can't be determined precisely, it can be stated that the annual value of the products and processes that have stemmed from USDA utilization research of the last decade or so is several hundred million dollars.

### • Improved Marketing Aids Agriculture

—The marketing system now takes more than one-half of the consumer's food dollar—for storing, processing, moving to market, and selling the food. New and improved marketing facilities and techniques have already aided agriculture. As marketing methods and facilities, e.g., packaging, transportation and storage, are further improved, still more benefits will accrue to agriculture.

Development of new processed products, e.g., frozen and dehydro-frozen foods, has led to consumer acceptance tests and marketing studies to determine practical feasibility of new products prior to initiation of operations on a full commercial scale. The need for market and cost studies will continue, particularly since there is an increasing awareness of the fact that markets and ability to consume are as important as ability to produce.

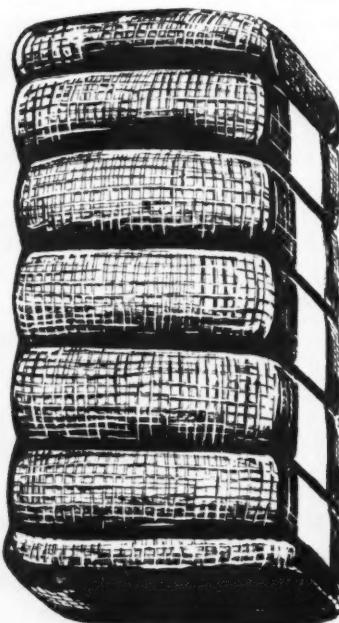
### The Need For New Knowledge

Knowledge breeds the need for knowledge. Research, while solving some problems, creates others. Research also reveals opportunities that can be realized by new knowledge. All of our advances in agriculture, from the modern farm to the multiplied uses of farm crops as foods, feeds and industrial raw materials, have brought—in addition to increased prosperity—problems and new opportunities. The mechanized farm, which buys machines, power and fuel for cash, brings the need for new and precise work methods. Insecticides, which enable us to fight our insect enemies, can seriously upset the bug-eat-bug balance of nature and destroy our insect friends. They can, unless carefully checked and constantly watched, affect human health. Herbicides, developed to help control weeds, may affect farm crops as well. There are hundreds of these chemicals, each of which must be screened to measure its over-all activity. High productivity can bring trouble in the form of surpluses as well as prosperity.

The possibility of producing large supplies of farm crops at low prices makes them attractive as a continually replaceable source of industrial raw materials. But each new crop brings a multitude of problems which must be solved. These include problems in storage, processing, nutrition and byproduct utilization.

### Balance In Agricultural Research

To arrive at the best program of agricultural research, we must consider the whole picture and develop a perspective that gives proper recognition to all pertinent factors, opportunities and possibilities. By this approach it will be possible to achieve a balanced program



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But it takes a lot of man hours and machinery to convert that cotton into bales, cottonseed oil and other by-products. When you need parts and equipment for your COTTON GIN or OIL MILL, call on us for prompt, friendly service.

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in which the total effort will be shaped and distributed for maximum benefit and to cover all possible contingencies.

All phases of agriculture and subsidiary operations, including those related to crops, animals, land and farm management, utilization, marketing and nutrition, should be given the benefits of research. In addition, adequate measures should be taken to disseminate and put the new information to work. In planning research, both current needs and those that might develop within the next several decades should be considered. Important trends should be

identified and given appropriate attention.

Agriculture produces industrial as well as food and feed crops. Some of these, e.g., cotton, flax, wool, ramie, pine gum, tung, timber and wood pulp, are of particular interest to the South and Southwest. Industrial crops and products, as well as food and feed, should receive adequate attention in research planning.

As has been pointed out by Dr. Byron T. Shaw, administrator of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, there is a particular need for fundamental research. Fundamental information is one of our most important raw materials, the raw material from which practical achievements are derived. Advances in practical research frequently are limited and governed by the quantity and quality of fundamental or basic information. Science-based research is more effective and less expensive than research based on empirical methods. The best research program will include provisions for a substantial amount of well-planned fundamental research.

As pointed out earlier, the total volume of research being conducted today is tremendous and several-fold greater than that of agricultural research. Research results from laboratories all over the world, particularly those from fundamental research, should be examined to identify opportunities for applying such results for the benefit of agriculture.

Agricultural research should be both defensive and offensive—defensive to maintain existing markets and offensive to find new ones. The chemical industry in particular has presented the need for defensive agricultural research by creating synthetic products—made usually from petroleum and coal—to compete with natural products. The seriousness of this can be illustrated by pointing out that chemical syntheses now supply 99 percent of the dyes, 95 percent of the plastics, 75 percent of the drugs, 65 percent of the rubber products, 50 percent of the paints and 20 percent of the textiles. In 1953 the sales of synthetic detergents exceeded that of soaps for the first time. The chemical industry is still expanding research, and it confidently expects to make further inroads on natural products.

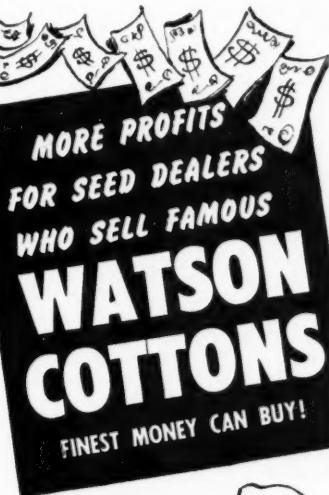
Offensive research is needed to find or breed new plants of increased usefulness, to find new uses for crops that have lost to the competition of the synthetics and to devise entirely new ways of benefiting agriculture.

#### Boom or Bust

The last few decades have been characterized in too many instances by serious surpluses or urgent shortages of many agricultural products. The problem at the moment is surpluses.

But for various possible reasons—including unfavorable weather conditions, increases in population and international conditions—we may have shortages in the future. Alternating periods of imbalance in supply and demand are just as serious for agriculture as for business. We must acquire new information, find new techniques and develop improved management methods to overcome this basic problem.

Since it is likely that we shall never be able to match supply and demand exactly, agricultural research should obtain information that will enable us to cope with either situation, thus freeing us forever from the hardships now imposed by surpluses and shortages. More



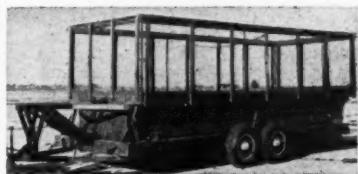
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IT'S ECONOMICAL — Your initial investment is approximately one-half that required for standard trailer units. Maintenance costs are reduced as much as 75%.

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flexibility in our operations to meet such problems can be attained by acquiring new information and techniques to:

Store crops and farm products at low cost without loss of quality or economic value.

Convert perishable crops into more stable forms that can be stored inexpensively and without loss of quality, thus facilitating the carryover of products from surplus to shortage periods.

Develop improved methods for diminishing the bulk and weight of foods, which are largely water, to diminish—without loss of quality or attractiveness—the cost and difficulty of storage and transportation. While much progress has been made in preparing stable and nutritious concentrated and dehydrated foods that reconstitute to give attractive foods, further advances are needed. Because of weather conditions and distances from markets, these advances are needed particularly in the South.

Make foods more interchangeable so that surplus foods can be substituted at will—without impairing diet and health or offending gustatory pleasure—for foods in short supply. As our knowledge of nutrition and chemical composition of foods increases, we shall be able to an increasing degree to prepare "tailor-made" processed foods from surplus crops. With sufficient knowledge about nutrition and the factors affecting the attractiveness of foods (taste, odor, flavor, color, shape, texture, etc.), we should attain great flexibility and success in making foods having almost any desired nutritive and acceptability properties.

Acquire more information about the

nutritive requirements of animals and the chemical composition and feed value of crops for greater flexibility in feeding practices; this would enable the facile substitution of surplus crops for those in short supply.

Develop improved methods of concentrating, storing and transporting feeds—without loss of quality.

Acquire knowledge that will help maintain, improve and extend the industrial utilization of farm crops for increased flexibility of operations when there is a disparity between supply and demand.

Develop more profitable methods for utilizing byproducts and wastes, thus adding to the total value of a given crop.

Develop new industrial crops to be grown when there are surpluses in conventional crops.

#### Adjustment to Important Trends

Research can help us adjust our activities to the important basic trends which are changing the economic and social structure in which we live. This is a century of change in which we must be informed to survive.

The changes in the western world which started with the French Revolution have been intensified by two world wars. Economic changes which began with the industrial revolution have been accelerated by the strains of war—western civilization spent \$80,000 for every soldier killed in World War II—and a defense economy. The resulting instability in world conditions puts widely varying demands upon our economy. For example, during the 1952-53 crop year the value of agricultural exports was

### Texas Ginnings Urged To Attend Schools

Texas ginnings are urged to attend, with their employees, the gin schools that will be held in Dallas and Sherman April 19-20. The operation, maintenance and repair of gin machinery will be studied including gin stands, dryers, cleaners, bur machines, extractor-feeders, lint cleaners and other auxiliary equipment.

Stripped-down machines and diagrams will be used at the schools. Up-to-date recommendations on all machines will be given, and questions concerning older-model machines in the field will be answered.

Schools will be held at the following locations: Continental Gin Co., 3315 Elm Street, Dallas; Murray Gin Co. of Texas, 3200 Canton Street, Dallas; Lummus Cotton Gin Co., 604 First Avenue, Dallas; and Hardwicke-Etter Co., Sherman. In addition, the John E. Mitchell Co., 3800 Commerce Street, Dallas, will conduct a half-day school in connection with some of these organizations.

The Texas Extension Service, the Texas Cotton Ginnings' Association and the gin machinery manufacturers sponsor the schools. Ed H. Bush, Extension ginning specialist, College Station; and Alfred M. Pendleton, USDA ginning specialist, Dallas, are working on plans.

No charge is made for attendance. Schools will operate from 8:30 a.m. until 5 p.m. both days. Application should be made to Texas Cotton Ginnings' Association, 3724 Race Street, Dallas. Hotel reservations must be made by individuals.

30 percent below the preceding year and about 20 percent below the five-year average 1945-52. The sharp decline in exports has been blamed as one of the major factors contributing to the surplus problem.

While some parts of the world have been modernized and have high living standards, the major portion of the globe still exists under primitive conditions. In these regions nature has kept the population within reasonable limits with epidemics and limited food production. That modern science will minimize or eliminate epidemics and increase food production in these backward parts of the world seems inevitable. For example, as a result of malaria control, 2½ million square miles of land in Africa will be available for food production, none of which has been productive for centuries. The resulting population increases in such areas will create troubled conditions and have other important effects, e.g., create new markets and new potential competitors for the countries already populated and industrialized.

The population of the U.S., already 161 million, is continuing to increase rapidly. By 1975, we shall have approximately 40 millions more—almost as many as live west of the Mississippi River—to feed at home alone, to say nothing of foreign commitments. To grow this ad-

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Folding Belt  
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ditional food by present methods will require about 120 million more acres of arable land, but even with the best irrigation, drainage and clearing we cannot get more than 40 million acres. Improved machines and practices, based on research, must make up the deficiency.

Not only is our population increasing, but it also is growing older and moving to the city. It is estimated that people over 65 years of age will number 20 million by 1980 against 12 million now and, within the lifetime of many Americans alive today, one-tenth of the population will live to be 100. According to statistics, the old song, "How are you going to keep them down on the farm," has never been answered. In 1910, 34.7 percent of the total population lived on the farm; in 1930, 24 percent; and in 1950, 16.1 percent. In seeking answers to the ever-increasing problems of feeding, clothing, housing, and transporting this changing population, research can play a vital role.

Eating habits are changing, too. We are shifting from high calorie foods and eating more of the protective foods such as meat, fruits, vegetables, eggs and milk. For instance, in 1949 we ate 17 percent more dairy products other than butter and 26 percent more eggs than we ate during the period 1935-39. We ate 19 percent less of potatoes and 12 percent less of grain products. Overall, we ate about 5 percent more food.

More and more foods are being processed into various forms prior to delivery to the consumer. This practice, which adds to the conveniences of the consumer, has the effect of concentrating byproducts at processing plants, thus enhancing opportunities for byproduct utilization.

Improved science and technology and "hidden pressures" in our economy are steadily increasing and diversifying our sales potential. For example, discretionary spending power in the United States is now five times greater than that of 1940. This spending power represents 55 percent of disposable income after taxes compared with 35 percent prewar. The education level of our population also is changing, with 80 percent more high school graduates in our adult population than in 1940.

The earth has been getting dryer gradually since the last Ice Age. This has created vast deserts in Arabia, North Africa, Australia and even in our Southwest. The soil in these deserts is rich—only water is needed.

The long-term trend of climate in North America shows that the heat zone is steadily moving northward. Prior to 1933 there was a more or less regular rise in temperature for a comparatively long time, and since then there has been an increase in the rise and frequency of the above-normal temperatures. In New Orleans, for example, our coldest years were way back in 1894-1903; our warmest years in 1926-45. As the heat zone moves northward, more areas in the southern parts of the continent will have less and less moisture and more areas in the northern part will become suitable for farming. We need research to forecast long-term trends in the weather in more detail, to determine the effect of changes in climate on our markets and to help us adjust our agriculture.

The U.S. is becoming a have-not nation in many crucial raw materials. For example, rapid depletion of our petroleum resources is a matter for serious concern. The U.S. with less than one-

third of the world's known petroleum reserves, is consuming natural gas and crude oil more than twice as fast as the rest of the world. In less than 200 years, the world will be without fuels as we now know them. It is predicted that economically recoverable resources of ordinary fuels will be depleted in 70 years, and atomic fuels—to which we look in the immediate future—will be gone in 175 years. For the long-term stretch, it appears that energy from the sun must be used. Solar heating systems, and possibly solar engines, are all expected in the next decade.

The incredible growth of the chemical industries—200 percent increase in the period 1939-49—poses both problems and opportunities for agriculture. For example, it is making possible the use of chemicals on the farm as massive labor savers in the battle against insects, weeds and other pests that cost the farmer \$15 billion a year. It has been stated that the use of chemicals and improved farming practices could increase the yield per acre by 1975 for corn, 210 percent; cotton, 183 percent; wheat, 147 percent; potatoes, 153 percent; tobacco, 123 percent; and hay, 165 percent. It has been suggested that eight new chemical industries may be an integral part of our life by 1975: soil modification and improvement, protein and fat factories, synthetic amino acids, new antibiotics by syntheses, other new synthetic medicinals, new synthetic plastics and fibers, making sea water potable and mining the sea for metals.

Probably all of these would have some important bearing on agriculture.

#### Research To Discover Entirely Novel Operations

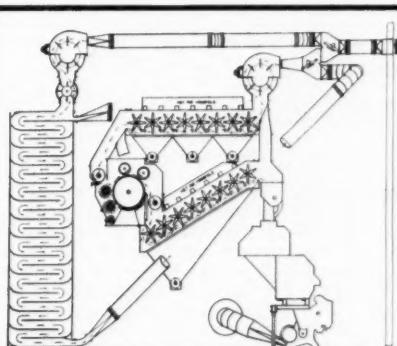
While no one can prepare a blueprint giving a detailed picture of the major scientific developments to come, it is interesting to speculate on some possibilities. For example, the many lesser known native and introduced plants offer practically a virgin field for research. Wheeler McMillen, pointing out that we use only a few of the 300,000 existing plants, has appropriately stated that we are in

the Stone Age of agriculture from the standpoint of plant use. What are the nutritional value of their products, their medicinal properties, and their possible chemurgic value? Many plants may have higher nutritional value and may be far more productive on Southern soils than are many of the fruit and vegetable crops now grown. Knowledge of these characteristics would be of immense value in event of food and feed emergency needs and in planning more scientific diversification. The same may be said of those plants having special value as source of spices and other flavoring materials, medicinals, antibiotic, proteolytic and other commercial enzyme preparations, feeds, fibers, chlorophyll, vitamins and the like.

Can insects be grown and utilized as sources of industrial products? Animals, which can and do convert grasses, feeds and various byproducts into valuable food and industrial products, are responsible for much of our agricultural wealth. Can new animals having greater usefulness for these and other specific purposes be found or bred? Are we, because of inadequate information about chemical composition and biology, using current animal production inefficiently? Will we discover another cortisone? Other specific agents having value in nutrition and health?

While the services of microorganisms (yeasts, bacteria molds and other fungi) have been used to make many valuable products by fermentation, e.g., alcohol, acetone, citric acid, antibiotics, and feed yeasts, we have only made a good start toward exploiting the possibilities fully. In the future we may learn to use fermentation to make additional valuable products, e.g., valuable proteins, nutritional factors, enzymes, medicinals, and special oils and fats.

By transforming inexpensive nitrogen compounds in the animals' stomach into proteins, rumen organisms play an invaluable role in livestock production. Possibly we'll learn some day to use rumen organisms to even greater advantage, e.g., proteins might be syn-



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ONE BEARING  
OUTLIVE TWO"**

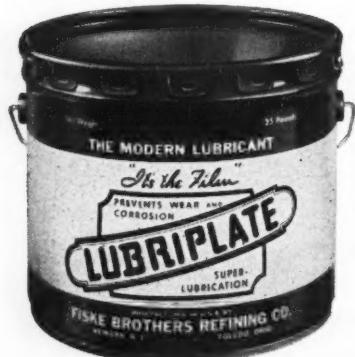
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thesized efficiently in vessels under controlled conditions.

The possibility of the mass culture of microscopic algae as a means of increasing the world's supply of vegetable protein has been reported. The algae, 50 percent protein, might provide one-half the protein for the entire population of the earth if an area slightly bigger than Rhode Island were converted to algae culture. Yields of 17.5 tons per acre are considered a reasonable expectation. It has been estimated that the commercial production of protein by the mass culture of the alga chlorella might result in more than 17,000 pounds of protein per acre, as compared with 880 pounds per acre obtainable from soybeans.

Hydroponics, the growing of crops in tanks of prepared nutrient solutions, was used successfully in the Pacific Islands during World War II. The possibilities of this type of culture should be further explored.

Except as a medium of transportation, the ocean is scarcely used by man. Yet the ocean has 2.5 times the land area, contains by far the greater part of the chemical fertilizers of the earth, receives 71 percent of the sunshine, and appears to produce more living matter per acre than the land. Yet man gets less than one percent of his food either by weight or in calories from the sea. Astronomical quantities of plants grow in the oceans; how can these be made to serve agriculture?

A more fundamental approach to improving our plant and animal resources is to extend our knowledge of the basic principles of life and growth. What, for example, is the mechanism of photosynthesis, that most important reaction of green plants that combines carbon and water in the chlorophyll tissue of the leaves—using the sun's energy—to form sugar and starch? With new knowledge about all growth and chemistry as well as enzyme actions and mechanisms, we shall be able to solve more quickly and satisfactorily the important problems involving agriculture and health.

Energy requirements, which have grown almost five-fold during the past 50 years, may double within the next 25 years. Atomic energy and our continuous and replaceable sources of energy, such as the sun, the wind, and the tides, must be developed further for industrial use. When—as the result of developments in these fields—additional and cheaper energy becomes available, new vistas will open for agriculture. For example, the centuries-old dream of demineralizing or distilling sea water and transporting it to distant agricultural regions might become a reality. At the same time, it might become feasible to recover and use some of the tremendous mineral riches of the ocean, which include 143 million tons of table salt, 5 million tons of magnesium and 300,000 tons of bromine in one cubic mile of water. Water is of particular importance to the 17 Western States that have 60 percent of the land area of the nation but only 25 percent of the water supply.

There will be increasing opportunities not only for mechanization of agriculture but also for the development of automatic machines and operations. It is predicted that the automatic factory will soon play a role of increased importance in industry, including those that process farm crops. Already there is a machine that rapidly removes defective rice grains from those of satisfactory quality.

Science has opened up new horizons and produced great wealth for mankind. The revolutionary progress made in agriculture during the past 75 years barely shows the promise for the future. We can continue to press research into service with great expectations—with the anticipation that new revolutionary advances will be made. Research is needed to solve our existing problems, to permit adjustment to important trends, and to develop entirely novel operations. Research will be the basis for any sound, long-range program for agriculture. Cooperation among universities, industry, government research groups, and trade and commodity associations will be its keynote.

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Plan now to cash in on the increased importance of grain.  
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The New  
1 h.p. 2-Speed



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To prove that the ACE Gin Blower

Cleans faster and better  
Reduces fire hazards  
Prevents overheating  
Saves time and labor

We will send one for FREE TRIAL.

Write for details. No obligation.

**The Ace Co.**

114 W. Washington St., Ocala, Fla.

*In Eastern Oklahoma*

## Cotton Will Yield Biggest Profits

■ SPECIALIZED cotton farming is best for prairie soils of area. Crushers and ginners release booklet outlining results of farming systems survey.

That cotton is the most profitable enterprise for farmers on prairie soils in eastern Oklahoma is emphasized in a new booklet. Published by the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association and Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the booklet contains a summary of a two-year study of six farming systems made by Oklahoma agricultural agencies.

Cotton gives the highest net cash income and the highest net returns to capital, family labor and management. The more efficient the cotton production operation is, of course, the greater are the opportunities for profits.

Next best system of farming studied was the cotton-cash grain system, followed by the grade A dairy and the cotton-beef cattle system. Others considered were grade C dairy and beef cattle.

Researchers found that "farmers should grow as much cotton as maintenance of soil fertility would permit and should use improved practices to increase per acre yields and thereby improve efficiency in cotton production."

The study was made by Oklahoma A. & M. College, the Oklahoma Experiment Station and Extension Service, the Vocational Agriculture Department and Agricultural Research Service of USDA.

The bulletin emphasizes the importance of farmers' either planting or releasing their full cotton allotments.

In a special section, announcement is made of the 1954 4-H Club and FFA Cotton Improvement Program. Contest awards total \$5,000 including trips to the Rio Grande Valley and Gulf of Mexico for winners and their sponsors. The program is sponsored by the Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation with the cooperation of the Extension Service and vocational agriculture personnel.

Copies of Cotton, Its Future in Oklahoma may be obtained from J. D. Fleming, secretary-treasurer of both ginners' and crushers' organizations. His address is 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2.

### Stable Fat Price Needed For Use in Feedstuffs

A stable price for fats which is in line with their nutritive value is necessary for continued use of animal fats in feeds, according to Gordon W. Newell, Stanford Research Institute, Stanford, Calif.

Potential outlets for fats in feeds are large, Newell told a recent meeting of Western States Meat Packers' Association. He listed reasons for adding fats to livestock feeds, but cautioned that the feed industry is highly competitive and that a rise in cost of the fat may meet considerable sales resistance.

### • Program Set for MCPA Meeting in Sikeston

SENATOR ALBERT GORE of Tennessee heads a list of speakers at the fifth annual meeting of the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association April 22 at Sikeston. Senator Gore is a member of the Senate Public Works Committee.

Representative Paul C. Jones of Missouri will explain the status of pending farm legislation. He is a member of the House agriculture committee.

An intensified research program in Southeast Missouri will be outlined by Dr. John H. Longwell, dean of the college of agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Association President W. P. Hunter,

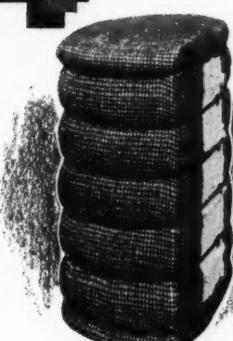
Sikeston, will make the annual report. Other features of the program include a talk on cotton promotion work by a representative of the National Cotton Council, educational exhibits and a panel discussion on agricultural efficiency.

Hilton L. Brace, executive vice-president of MCPA, has announced that a fashion show will star the Missouri Maid of Cotton and that a banquet will be held.

The meeting will start at 10 a.m., and members, associate members and other interested persons are invited to attend. About 3,500 people are expected.

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## • Tariff Position of Mills Outlined

PROPOSED tariff reductions are discussed by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, economic advisor to the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, in a new publication. The Cotton Textile Industry and Foreign Economic Policy. The report outlines the position of the textile industry on tariff policies.

Doctor Murchison says that the U.S. textile industry lacks power to triple its output in order to overcome the wage-cost gap that now favors England's textile industry, or the ten-fold increase needed to compete on an equal basis with countries like Japan and India.

Countries which "stand in line to take over the American market" are Japan, Great Britain, India and the nations of

Western Europe, Doctor Murchison said, quoting their wage rates of from 43 cents down to 9.4 cents an hour.

He said there were no data to support the "fantastic" notion that American efficiency can overcome such a wage-cost edge, especially when foreign industries are making big technical strides. During the past seven years, for example, the German and Japanese mills have been almost completely rebuilt—largely by American funds—and are thoroughly modern, he reported.

Doctor Murchison said the higher efficiency of the U.S. industry takes the form of better goods, greater variety, lower relative prices, higher wages and small profits. He referred to the Securities and Exchange Commission's report that the textile industry's profit for 1952, after taxes, was less than 1.9 percent of sales.

Domestic competition was viewed as a constructive force in the industry but the same assumption cannot be made for foreign competition, which operates through cartels or state regulated trade using various types of controls.

The true test of an industry's efficiency, he suggested, lies in how well it serves the people of its own country. He cited the progress of the American textile industry, the \$3 billion it pays in wages each year, its payment of \$2 billion annually for American-grown cotton, its multi-million dollar outlays for machinery, chemicals, transportation and mill supplies, concluding:

"The textile industry not only supports its own employment and capital structure; it is the source of prosperity and employment for many other industries."

Noting that Americans consume six times more cotton on a per capita basis than the world average, the ACMI economist says this fact can be explained in only one way: "The cotton textile industry of the U.S. has done a job which no other country can approach within the boundaries of its own economic system."

Yet the wage-price relationship in the American industry, its great strength within its own economy, "becomes its great weakness in international competition," Doctor Murchison pointed out.

He added that to exploit America's wage-price relationship, by opening the gates to unrestrained imports, is to draw textiles from areas of scarcity to the area of greatest abundance—at the same time destroying the very conditions which created that abundance.

"By thus reversing the principles of distribution," Doctor Murchison asked, "would we serve the interests of the American people, or contribute to a solution of the world cotton problem?"

Such a course would leave "untouched and unremedied" the basic ailments causing the decline in world cotton goods trade, in Doctor Murchison's opinion.

"Sacrificing the American textile industry by making America a substitute market for foreign textile manufacturers cannot help the plight of Asia, Latin America, Africa, Oceania and the Near East," the economist asserted.

## Rough Preparation Causes Little Grade Reduction

Rough preparation in 1953-54 caused only 0.7 percent of total ginnings to be reduced in grade. This equals the previous season's record low. In the five-year period 1948-52 rough preparation reduced the grade of 2.2 percent of total ginnings, USDA says.

At the same time the average staple length equaled the best on record—32.6 thirty-seconds inches. This exceeds last year's average slightly. There was a smaller proportion of seven-eighths inch and shorter cotton and a larger proportion of the medium staples.

Spotted and other colored cotton ginned in 1953-54 accounted for the smallest proportion of ginnings since 1943. About 1.2 million bales of spotted cotton were ginned this year, compared with 2.1 bales last season and 2.7 two years ago.

■ Make the RED tag an automatic danger sign. Use RED tags only for identifying suspected fire-packed bales. Use other colors for standard bale identification.

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**Luxora, Ark.**



**J. E. TEAFORD**, Luxora, Ark., president and general manager of Luxora Gin Co., was 1953-54 president of the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginner's Association, after having served two years as vice-president of the organization.

Teaford was born in Osceola, Ark., in 1915. His parents were pioneers in the community, and his father gave the city its first electric lights, water works and ice plant.

Teaford attended Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport, Miss., and was graduated from Georgia Tech in 1939. He was a member of Delta Sigma Phi.

After graduation, the ginner went to Luxora, where he joined his father in operation of the company, which farms about 3,500 acres, growing cotton, alfalfa, wheat, soybeans, corn and livestock. Other operations include an alfalfa dehydrator, a grain elevator, store, seed treating and delinting plant and a gin.

Teaford was active in the reorganization of the Arkansas-Missouri ginner's group, and he is a director of the National Cotton Ginner's Association and the National Cotton Council.

He married Miss Beatrice Pescia of Memphis. They have three children, Tinka, Hugh and Jim. He is a member of the Baptist Church in Osceola, Osceola Rotary Club, American Oil Chemists' Society and the American Chemical Society.

Teaford lists among his hobbies photography, hunting, boating, amateur radio, woodworking and model railroads.

**Castor Bean Bulletins  
Published by Baker**

Two bulletins dealing with castor beans have been published by the Baker Castor Oil Co., San Diego, Calif. Bulletin No. 10 deals with castor bean production in Arkansas and Missouri, and Mimeograph No. 110 discusses producing castor beans in Arizona.

Copies of the Arkansas-Missouri bulletin may be obtained from the company's Oklahoma City office at 1103 Concord Building. The Arizona bulletin is available from the San Diego office, 524 "B" Street, Room 308.

**34 Farm Leaders To Make  
Foreign Trade Study**

Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council; Robert R. Coker, Hartsville, S.C., Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co. and an advisor to the Council president; and George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, executive secretary, American Soybean Association, are among 34 agricultural leaders asked to serve as consultants to USDA on special foreign trade studies.

Studies are scheduled for Europe, Asia and Latin America, leaving in April and returning late in May.

Blake is a member of the group studying methods of bolstering exports of

U.S. agricultural products to southern Europe. Following a week of briefing in Washington, the unit flew to London April 10.

Strayer was invited to serve on the group studying northern Europe, and Coker was asked to serve with the Latin American group.

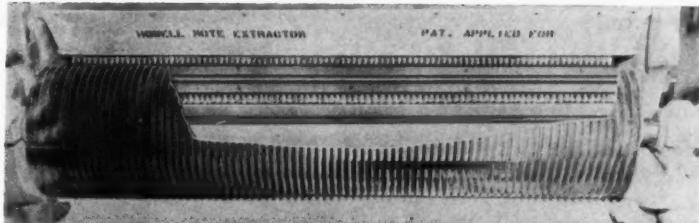
George Wilson, Clarksburg, Calif., president, California Farm Bureau and an advisor to the Cotton Council's president, is a member of the group to visit Asia.

■ **S. M. McASHAN, Jr.**, Anderson, Clayton & Co., is the nominee for 1954-55 president of Houston Cotton Exchange. The election will be April 14.

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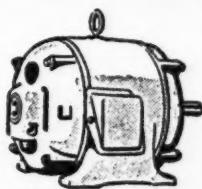
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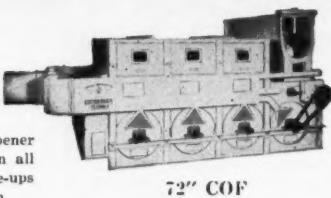
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### • School Children Eat Surpluses

PART OF the agricultural surplus has been going, since 1944, to the nation's schools, where it is used in the school lunch program. This year, schools will be given substantial quantities of beef (canned beef and gravy and frozen hamburger), butter, dried skim milk and cheese, as well as smaller amounts of honey, shortening, cottonseed oil, olive oil and pecans.

Taking even small percentages of surplus foods off the market, USDA says, helps to stabilize the economy. The program, in addition, provides healthful, nutritious food to school children who might otherwise eat the poorly-balanced diet of the old-fashioned lunch pail.

The federal government first participated in 1944 when it made cash available and supplemented this aid with surplus foods purchased in quantity by the government.

Two years later the National School Lunch Act was passed. Currently about 10 million children are getting their lunches under this program. Approximately 57,000 schools serve these hot noon meals.

Funds appropriated by the government this year total \$83.4 million, and \$67 million of this was divided among the states as cash. The remainder is being used to make large purchases of surplus food.

Last year (1952-53) federal assistance averaged about five cents per lunch served. States, local organizations and parents also share in the cost. Last year \$103 million was furnished by state governments and local organizations, while parents contributed about \$276 million.

State educational agencies administer the program. The federal government's work, in addition to providing food and funds, consists of technical assistance in planning lunchrooms and in solving other problems. A federal advisory committee is composed of representatives of the Health, Education and Welfare Agency, the American National Red Cross and USDA.

### Irrigation, Flood Control Plans Approved

Army Engineers have approved plans for irrigation and flood control improvements on the Pecos River in New Mexico and Texas. This approval was the first step toward obtaining Congressional funds.

Proposed work includes construction of Los Esteros Dam, seven miles north of Santa Rosa, N.M.; raising the embankment of Alamogordo Reservoir by 10 feet; levee and floodway project for Pecos, Texas; and levee diversion project for Artesia, N.M., and vicinity.

### Farm Equipment Meeting

Plans have been announced for the Industry-Research Conference sponsored by the North Carolina State College department of agricultural engineering and the Farm Equipment Institute. The conference will be held at Raleigh April 28-29-30.

Farm equipment manufacturers can get from the conference first-hand information on research projects and agricultural developments in the Southeast.

## CALENDAR

### Conventions - Meetings & Events

12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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- April 12-13-14—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, executive secretary.
- April 19-20—Texas Cotton Gin Operator's Schools. Continental School, 3315 Elm St., Dallas. Murray-Mitchell School, 3200 Canton St., Dallas. Lummus School, 604 First St., Dallas. Hardwicke-Etter School, Sherman, Texas. For information write Texas Cotton Ginner's Association, 3720 Race St., Dallas; or E. H. Bush, Texas Extension Service, College Station.
- May 7-11—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.
- May 12, 19, 25, 26—Southeastern Gin Operators' Schools. Continental Gin Co. School, May 12, Lyons, Ga. Murray Co. of Texas School, May 19, Atlanta. Lummus Cotton Gin Co. School, May 25, Columbus, Ga. Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co. School, May 26, Columbus, Ga.
- May 24-25—Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary.
- May 31-June 1—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Geor-

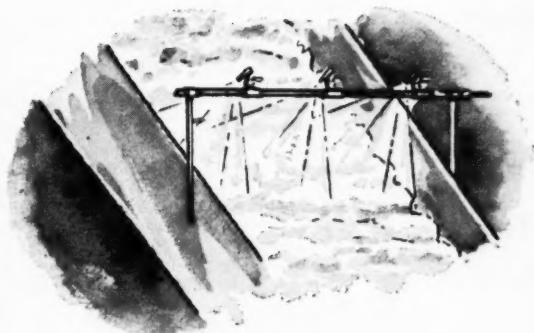
gia Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 219 Church Street, Montgomery, executive secretary. Alabama-Florida association, J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.

- June 2-3-4—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillou, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.
- June 3-4-5—American Cotton Congress sponsored by Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Corpus Christi, Texas. For information write Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, general chairman.
- June 6-7-8-9—International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.
- June 7-8—New Mexico Cotton Ginner's Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso. For information write Carl Meriwether, P. O. Box 232, Las Cruces, president.
- June 7-8—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association - South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N.C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, S.C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association.
- June 13-14-15—Texas Cottonseed

Crushers' Association sixtieth annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.

- June 30-July 1-2—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. J. A. Rogers, 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson, secretary.
- July 6-7-8—Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.
- July 28-29-30—Eighth Annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Little Rock, Ark. For information write the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.
- Aug. 30—National Soybean Processors' Association annual convention, Hotel Peabody, Memphis. R. G. Houghtlin, 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4, president.
- Aug. 31-Sept. 1-2—American Soybean Association annual convention, Hotel Peabody, Memphis. Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, secretary-treasurer.
- Dec. 2-3—Eighth Annual Beltwide Insect Control Conference. Hotel Adolphus, Dallas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

■ For the 1954 ginning season, order bale identification tags in colors other than RED. This will strengthen the "red tag" system for marking suspected fire-packed bales.



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## laugh it off

First actress: "I wonder if my public will still appreciate me when I'm old and feeble."

Second same: "Why, of course they do!"

A woman driving 70 miles an hour noticed a motorcycle cop tailing her and thought she could shake him by speeding up to 80. When she looked again she saw two cops behind her. Suddenly she spotted a gas station and pulled up to a screeching stop in front of it, leaped out, and dashed into the room marked "Ladies." When she came out the cops were still there. Without battoning an eye the lady said, "I'll bet you thought I wouldn't make it."

Foreign woman customer (in bank): "I would like to make da loan."

Bank official: "You'll have to see the loan arranger."

Woman: "Who, plizz?"

Official: "The loan arranger."

Woman: "Oh, you mean da one who say, 'Hi-Ho, Silver'?"

At a large dinner party a financier was placed next to a lady whose name he didn't catch. During the first course he noticed at the left of the host a man who had bested him in a business transaction. "Do you see that man?" he muttered ferociously to his dinner partner. "If there's one man on earth I hate, he's it."

"Why," exclaimed the lady, "that's my husband."

"Yes, I know," said the financier glibly. "That's why I hate him."

The new office boy was not much good. The boss, becoming thoroughly disgusted, said to him "I never saw such a boy as you are! The boy that was here before you was worth twice as much as you are!" The new boy looked at the boss and inquired: "Did he get it?"

Asked what he did for recreation if and when he got to town, one of those long, lean Texas cowboys reluctantly confessed, "I most always go dancin' if there is one."

"Why, nobody'd guess you knew how to dance," the questioner exclaimed in surprise.

"Heck, I can't dance a lick," the cowboy admitted, "but boy I sure like to hold 'em while they do!"

One morning Jones looked over his garden wall and said to his neighbor: "What are you burying in that hole?"

"Oh," he said, "I'm just replanting some of my seeds."

"Seeds!" shouted Jones angrily. "It looks more like one of my hens."

"It is. The seeds are inside."

Abner, the farm hand, was complaining that the wife of the farmer who hired him "was too stingy for anything."

"This morning," he said, "she asked me, 'Abner, do you know how many pancakes you ate this morning?'"

"I told her I didn't have occasion to count 'em. 'Well,' says she, 'that last one was the twenty-sixth.' And it make me so mad I just got up from the table and went to work without my breakfast."

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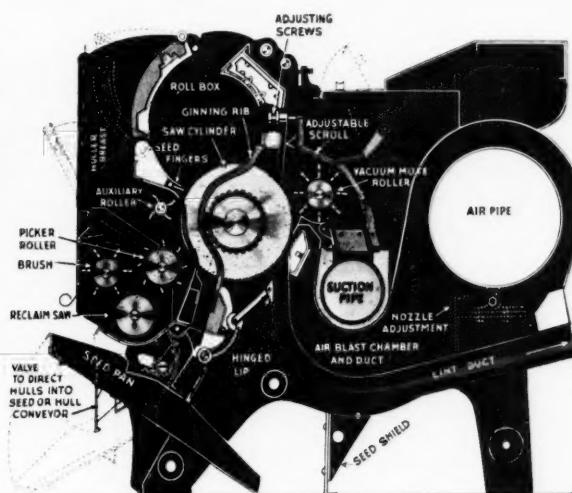
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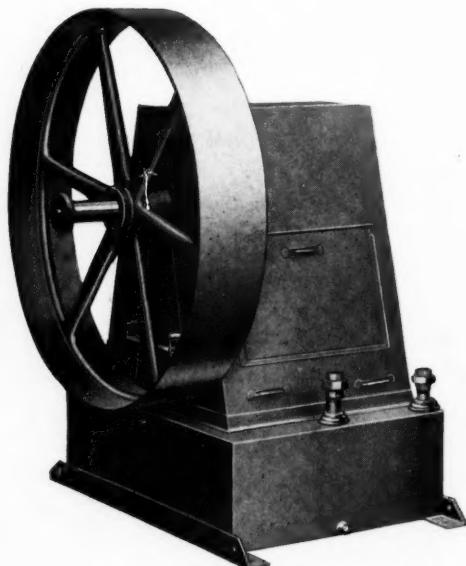
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